INDIANA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

Indiana Labor Market

FY 1983

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Labor Market Planning Information

...for INDIANA

FOREWORD

This publication is intended primarily for the use of employment and training agencies, private industry councils, employment service agencies, and economic development groups.

Labor Market Planning Information

Indiana -- FY-1983

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Introduction

The Labor Market Planning Information report is an organized, integrated and informative account of the State and local labor markets. The purpose is not to provide encyclopedic knowledge to users, but rather to present a succinct, detailed, and accurate account of major socio-economic information as it relates to population, labor force, and employment development. In using such a document, the user can grasp the dynamics of the State and local labor markets and begin to plan with a working knowledge of labor market conditions.

I. Description of Area

The final population count of the State of Indiana as of April 1, 1980, was 5,490,200. 1/ This figure represents an increase of 294,800, or 5.7 per cent, from the 5,195,400 inhabitants enumerated in the 1970 Census.

The Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is the largest population center in the State. Nearly 1,166,600 people, or 21(per cent of the State's population, resided in this eight-county area in 1980. The area's increase of over 55,200 residents from the time of the 1970 Census is attributable to growth in the suburban counties as Marion County's population declined 28,500 during the decade.

The remaining in-State SMSA's are Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Terre Haute, Anderson, Muncie, Lafayette-West Lafayette, Bloomington, Kokomo, Elkhart and Evansville which extends into Kentucky to include Henderson County, Kentucky. In total thirty-four counties are included in SMSA's, including Dearborn County which is part of the Cincinnati SMSA and Clark and Floyd counties which are part of the Louisville SMSA.

The principal cities in the State, along with their 1970 and 1980 populations, are listed in Table I.

II. Population and Labor Force

North Central Region Mobility 2/

Geographical mobility statistics pertaining specifically to Indiana residents are dated. However, the Bureau of the Census recently released a mobility study dealing with four major regions of the United States. The regions are defined as follows:

North Central: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

1/ 1980 Census of Population Housing, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, PHC80-V-16.

2/ Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1980, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 368, December 1981.

INDIANA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June 1980

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The population trend of net movement out of the North Central and Northeast Regions into the South and West began in the late 1960's and continued throughout the 1970's. This net outmigration from the North Central and Northeast Regions was significantly larger for each 5-year period in the 1970's than for the 1965-70 period.

Interregional Migration
(in thousands)

Net Migration	North Central	Northeast	South	West
1965-70	- 637	- 715	+ 656	+ 696
1970-75	- 1,195	- 1,342	+ 1,829	+ 708
1975-80	- 1,173	- 1,486	+ 1,764	+ 893

Interregional Migration of Blacks
(in thousands)

Net Migration	North Central	Northeast	South	West
1965-70	+ 92	+ 36	- 216	+ 89
1970-75	- 52	- 64	+ 14	+ 102
1975-80	- 51	- 175	+ 195	+ 30

Note that the pattern of interregional migration evidenced in the 1960's reflected only the net movement of Whites. Blacks had a different pattern of interregional movement, but because of their smaller numbers, the pattern was obscured in the totals.

In the last 5-year period (1975-80), 1,993,000 people moved into the North Central Region while 3,166,000 people moved out. Nearly half of the inmigration to the North Central Region was from the South. Some 950,000 people from the South moved into the North Central Region from 1975 to 1980. Another 631,000 came from the West and 412,000 from the Northeast. At the same time, people were moving out of the North Central Region at an even more rapid pace. The South became home to 1,688,000 former

North Central residents while the West received 1,210,000 North Central outmigrants and the Northeast, 268,000. Comparing the North Central Region to the other three geographical regions, North Central registered a net gain of 144,000 from the Northeast but netted losses of 738,000 to the South and 579,000 to the West. Some detailed charactertistics of people moving into and out of the Region are shown in Table II in the Appendix.

State Population Trends: 1970-1980

A combination of natural change (a 355,000 excess of births over deaths) and net migration (-150,000) gave Indiana an increase in population of only 205,000 between 1970 and 1979. The 5.7 per cent population increase for the entire decade was the lowest decennial growth rate ever for the State. The following table traces the slow pattern of growth in Indiana:

Indiana Population

Year	Population	Index (1970=100)	Year-Year % Increase
1970 Census	5,195,000 1/	100.0	----
1971	5,239,000	100.8	0.85
1972	5,278,000	101.6	0.74
1973	5,304,000	102.1	0.49
1974	5,318,000	102.4	0.26
1975	5,312,000	102.3	- 0.11
1976	5,326,000	102.5	0.26
1977	5,352,000	103.0	0.49
1978	5,387,000	103.7	0.65
1979	5,400,000	103.9	0.24
1980	5,490,000 2/	105.7	1.67

The proportion of males and females in the State remained nearly constant in the 1970's. Both the 1970 and 1980 Census counts gave females a slight edge with 51 per cent of the total. The race breakout changed somewhat in the ten-year period. In 1970 Blacks accounted for slightly less than 7 per cent of the population; in 1980 their proportion had risen to over 7½ per cent.

1/ 1970-1979 population figures from Annual Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1979, Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 876, February 1980.

2/ 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

During the 1970's the age composition of the State's population changed significantly. The table on the following page illustrates the shifting structure of the civilian population.

The trend toward lower birthrates in recent years is evident in the declining number of young people. The 15-39 year-old cohorts swell as the baby-boom generation matures. The comparatively small Depression era generation moves into the 40-54 age groups, and the 65-and-over cohorts expand as life expectancies increase.

Between 1970 and 1980 most of the counties posted a population gain; however, eleven Hoosier counties sustained losses. (Table III) Marion County, with a loss of 28,500 people, experienced the largest decline, followed by Lake County with a loss of 23,300 residents. Counties with the largest population growths during the decade were Porter (+32,700) and Hamilton (+27,500).

Map A designates counties with population losses from 1970 to 1980 and counties with the greatest population gains percentagewise. A pattern emerges of exodus from urban areas to outlying suburbs -- a reflection of national trend. The most obvious example is the shift in Marion County's population to surrounding Hamilton, Hendricks, Hancock and Johnson counties. The movement from highly industrialized, urban Lake County and neighboring Chicago to bedroom communities in Porter, Newton and Jasper counties also typifies this trend.

Of some concern is the corridor of population decline paralleling Indiana's eastern border. Many of the waning communities in this area have been deeply involved in manufacturing that is tied in with the ups and downs of the national economy. Muncie, Marion and Richmond have all had employment problems connected with losses in the volatile durable goods producing industries such as transportation equipment and electrical machinery.

Population Projections

By FY-1983 the civilian population of Indiana is expected to reach 5,564,200. The projection represents an increase of 81,400 from the 1980 Census, or a 3-year growth rate of 1.5 per cent. If that slow pace of growth were maintained throughout the decade, it would mean another record-low decennial growth rate for the 1980's.

Indiana

Civilian Population by Age

Age	1970	1980	Projected FY-1983	CHANGE 1/ 1970-80 Number	1970-80 Per Cent	1980-83 Number	1980-83 Per Cent	1970-83 Number	1970-83 Per Cent
0 - 4	455,400	418,600	426,700	- 36,800	- 8.1	8,000	1.9	- 28,800	- 6.3
5 - 9	530,400	433,000	418,800	- 97,400	- 18.4	- 14,200	- 3.3	- 111,600	- 21.0
10 - 14	547,900	454,800	436,500	- 93,100	- 17.0	- 18,200	- 4.0	- 111,300	- 20.3
15 - 19	503,600	529,200	471,300	25,600	5.1	- 57,900	- 10.9	- 32,300	- 6.4
20 - 24	404,700	515,300	506,400	110,700	27.4	- 9,000	- 1.7	101,700	25.1
25 - 29	340,900	461,500	486,800	120,700	35.4	25,300	5.5	145,900	42.8
30 - 34	293,100	410,900	435,300	117,800	40.2	24,400	5.9	142,100	48.5
35 - 39	279,400	331,200	374,700	51,800	18.6	43,400	13.1	95,300	34.1
40 - 44	304,400	281,200	307,900	- 23,100	- 7.6	26,700	9.5	3,600	1.2
45 - 49	304,600	266,700	271,700	- 37,900	- 12.5	5,100	1.9	- 32,900	- 10.8
50 - 54	272,700	283,200	267,600	10,500	3.8	- 15,600	- 5.5	- 5,100	- 1.9
55 - 59	243,900	278,000	271,300	34,100	14.0	- 6,700	- 2.4	27,500	11.3
60 - 64	208,600	233,700	244,700	25,100	12.0	11,000	4.7	36,100	17.3
65 - 69	166,200	198,500	200,300	32,400	19.5	1,800	0.9	34,200	20.6
70 - 74	132,000	154,800	194,900	22,800	17.3	40,200	26.0	63,000	47.7
75 +	196,200	232,100	249,200	35,900	18.3	17,100	7.3	53,000	27.0
TOTAL	5,183,800	5,482,800	5,564,200	299,000	5.8	81,400	1.5	380,400	7.3

1/ Differences and per cents based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory FY-1983 Projections.

The shifting of the age distribution of the population is the most significant compositional change between 1980 and FY-1983. Although the projections indicate a slight increase in the number of children age 0-4, the number of youths in the 5-14 and 15-24 age groups is expected to decrease 3.7 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively. The actual number of young people under 24 in the State is expected to decrease 91,000, going from 2,351,000 at the time of the 1980 Census to 2,260,000 in FY-1983. These statistics point to further erosion of school enrollments for at least a few more years and to a declining number of youths entering the labor force for at least another ten years.

As the baby-boom era matures, the 25-49 age-group grows at a rapid pace. The number of 25-49 year olds will have increased 7.1 per cent, a numerical increase of 125,000, by FY-1983 when they will number 1,876,000.

The number of people in the 50-59 age group is expected to decrease between 1980 and FY-1983. At the time of the Census 561,200 residents of the State were between the ages of 50 and 59. As the smaller Depression era population passes through this age bracket, the numbers decrease. By the planning year this age cohort is expected to number only 539,000.

According to the projections, the sector of the population that is exhibiting one of the fastest rates of growth is the elderly. Rapid growth of this cohort is expected to continue until about 1990 when the Depression era generation will begin to enter the upper age categories. Renewed growth would begin a few years later and continue for at least another 30 years as the baby-boom generation ages.

The sex and race make-up of the State did not change radically during the 1970's and is expected to remain stable throughout FY-1983. Females will continue to hold a small edge over the males in population with a little over 51 per cent of the total. The proportion of Blacks in the State population is expected to remain at about 7.5 per cent. Persons of Spanish heritage make up a small proportion (1.6 per cent) of the Hoosier population.

Among the top gainers in population from 1980 to FY-1983 are four of the outlying Indianapolis SMSA counties -- Hamilton, Hendricks, Johnson and Hancock.

A trend of rapid growth is expected to continue in Warrick, Porter, Brown, Harrison, Owen, Jasper and Newton counties. The greatest losses in population are likely to occur in Marion, Lake, Grant, Wayne, Vanderburgh, Vigo and St. Joseph counties. These counties with declining populations are generally older population centers whose residents are migrating to the suburbs. Forecasts indicate that, in total, twenty-six counties will decrease in size. County population projections are in Table III in the Appendix.

Labor Force Projections

About 2,650,000 people are expected to either be working or actively looking for work in FY-1983. This is an increase of 465,300, or over 21 per cent, over the 1970 Current Population Survey (CPS) adjusted labor force.

Seventy-six per cent of the anticipated increase is attributable to the influx of women into the labor force. Whereas 815,600 women were in the labor force in 1970, their number is expected to reach nearly 1,170,300 by the next fiscal year -- a 44 per cent increase. In contrast, 1,369,100 males were part of the State's labor force in 1970, and by FY-1983 they should number 1,479,700 -- only an 8.1 per cent increase.

Only 17 per cent of the total potential increase in the labor force can be attributed to nonwhites; however, the nonwhite labor force is expanding at a much faster pace than the white. Grouping by race shows 146,300 nonwhites in the labor force in 1970 and an anticipated 224,800 in FY-1983 -- an expected gain of 54 per cent. On the other hand, in the same time span the number of whites in Indiana's labor force is expected to go from 2,038,300 to 2,425,200, for a 19 per cent increase.

The varying growth rates among the race and sex cohorts result in a FY-1983 labor force that differs in makeup from the 1970 labor force. The percentage of nonwhites has increased, going from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for nonwhite females and from 4 per cent to nearly 4.5 per cent for nonwhite males. Simultaneously, white femmales comprise a larger portion of the total labor force (34 per cent in 1970 vs. an anticipated 40 percent in FY-1983); consequently, white males make up a smaller portion of the projected labor force (59 per cent in 1970 vs. 51 per cent in FY-1983).

Age and sex breakouts of the various segments of the State projected FY-1983 labor force are in Table VII the Appendix. The State projected number of unemployed and unemployment rates by age cohorts are in Tables VIII and IX. Nonwhites and youths continue to have higher incidences of unemployment than the general population. Compared to an overall unemployment rate of 10.0 per cent for the State, nonwhites are expected to average 21.4 per cent unemployment and all youths (age 16-19), 27.8 per cent. Table X shows the projected FY-1983 labor force in the ninety-two counties, and Table XI shows the SMSA's.

Labor Force Participation Rates

The labor force will increase 21 per cent from 1970 to FY-1983 while the total population will show a gain of only 7 per cent. Two factors have caused Indiana's labor force to expand over 465,300 during this time span.

The first element is a shift in the age composition of population. The increase of 7 per cent in population represents only 368,800 added people in the State over the thirteen-year period. However, when examining the forces affecting the size of the labor force, the focus should be on the size of the working-age population, defined as age sixteen and over. With lower birthrates prevalent in recent years, the average age of the population has been increasing. By FY-1983 the working-age population will have increased 646,300 from 1970, a gain of 18 per cent. If this increasing size of the working-age population were the only factor to be considered, this alone would have added over 341,000 to the labor force.

However, population is not the only determinant of the size of the labor force. The labor force participation rate indicates the number of persons either working or seeking work out of every hundred people in the civilian population age sixteen and over. The participation rate, which hovered very close to 60 per cent for twenty-five years after World War II, has been steadily climbing upward in recent years as more women and youths seek employment.

As stated previously, if population were the only factor to be considered and if the labor force participation rate had remained constant throughout the 1970's, then Indiana's labor force would have increased 341,000 between 1970 and FY-1983; however, the actual increase is expected to exceed 465,300. About 73 per cent of the anticipated increase in the labor force can be

accounted for by the shifting population pattern, but a significant 27 per cent of the anticipated growth is due to a greater proportion of the population wishing to join the labor force. An additional 124,300 workers can be traced to the rise in the labor force participation rate from 61.7 per cent in 1970 to an expected 63.3 per cent in FY-1983.

The table on the next page clearly traces this rise in participation rates to the increasing involvement of women in the labor force. Of the 354,700 women joining the labor force between 1970 and FY-1983, nearly 221,400 -- about 62 per cent -- can be attributed to the upward movement of the participation rates. In contrast, the net change in male participation rates was negative; the only increase in the proportion of male involvement in labor force activities occurred among young white males, age 16-24. A shift in the male population alone would have added nearly 207,600 men to the labor force, but this growth was tempered 97,000 by the overall decline in male participation rates for a net gain of 110,600.

Women in the 25-34 age group are the largest source of growth. Not only has this segment of the population expanded in the thirteen-year period, but also these women are not leaving the labor force during this traditional child-bearing/child-rearing period of their lives -- at least not at the same high rate as in the past. More women are either postponing families or combining work and family responsibilities.

Another factor in the surge of the overall labor force participation rate is the growing proportion of youths in the work world. Although in recent years the effects of population shift have become negative factors on the size of the youth labor force, the participation rates continue to climb. The size of the 16-19 year-old population cohort decreased between 1970 and FY-1983. This factor by itself would have meant a loss of about 24,100 young people in the labor force; however, rising participation rates for teens added an extra 28,800 youths to the labor force for a net gain of 4,700. This growth in the proportion of teens entering the labor force has been spurred by the availability of numerous relatively low-paid and often part-time jobs, especially in the fast-food outlets and other retail and service establishments. The growing number of consumer items aimed at the young market, coupled with inflation that cuts into the amount of money parents have for nonessentials, impels more and more young people to enter the job market even while they are still in school.

1970 -- FY-1983
Components of Labor Force Growth
(in thousands) 1/

Age	Labor Force 1970 2/	Labor Force FY-1983 3/	Labor Force "FY-1983" 4/	Projected Change 1970 -- FY-1983	Portion of Change Due to Population Shift	Portion of Change Due to LFPR Change
White Males						
16-17	51.1	46.2	35.5	- 4.9	- 15.6	10.7
18-19	58.0	57.5	52.1	- 0.5	- 5.9	5.4
20-24	146.7	179.9	179.2	33.2	32.5	0.7
25-34	285.7	383.4	400.2	97.8	114.5	- 16.8
35-44	261.3	293.8	309.8	32.4	48.5	- 16.1
45-64	430.6	360.4	408.0	- 70.2	- 22.6	- 47.6
65 +	53.5	42.1	53.0	- 11.4	5.5	- 16.9
Total	1,286.9	1,363.2	1,443.8	76.3	157.0	- 80.6
White Females						
16-17	35.1	39.8	32.8	4.7	- 2.4	7.1
18-19	48.5	53.1	46.7	4.6	- 1.8	6.4
20-24	111.7	158.3	132.1	46.6	20.4	26.2
25-34	131.4	289.8	182.5	158.4	51.0	107.3
35-44	143.9	222.9	158.8	79.0	14.9	64.1
45-64	253.1	266.6	258.3	13.5	5.1	8.4
65 +	27.7	31.4	38.0	3.7	10.3	- 6.6
Total	751.4	1,062.0	849.1	310.5	97.6	212.9
Nonwhite Males						
16-17	2.9	2.6	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
18-19	4.3	4.2	5.0	- 0.1	0.7	- 0.8
20-24	10.3	18.1	20.0	7.8	9.7	- 1.9
25-34	18.5	38.4	42.1	20.0	23.6	- 3.6
35-44	17.9	22.1	24.3	4.1	6.3	- 2.2
45-64	25.4	28.8	34.7	3.4	9.3	- 5.9
65 +	2.7	2.1	3.8	- 0.6	1.0	- 1.7
Total	82.2	116.4	132.8	34.3	50.6	- 16.4
Nonwhite Females						
16-17	2.8	3.4	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
18-19	4.1	4.8	4.8	0.7	0.7	---
20-24	9.9	15.9	15.8	6.0	5.9	0.2
25-34	14.2	31.5	26.5	17.3	12.3	5.0
35-44	14.0	21.3	18.4	7.3	4.4	2.8
45-64	17.5	29.5	28.7	12.1	11.2	0.8
65 +	1.6	1.9	2.6	0.3	1.0	- 0.7
Total	64.2	108.4	99.9	44.2	35.8	8.4
TOTAL	2,184.7	2,650.0	2,525.6	465.3	341.0	124.3

1/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ 1970 CPS adjusted labor force; all labor force data derived from Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory projections.

3/ Actual FY-1983 projected labor force.

4/ FY-1983 labor force if 1970 LFPR'S prevailed.

III. Industrial Employment

National Backdrop

The average level of real Gross National Product (GNP) in 1981 was 1.9 per cent higher than in 1980, but this increase for the year as a whole masked a pattern of declining output for two of the final three quarters.[1/] After growing at an unsustainable rate in the first quarter, the economy remained on a plateau for a time -- a modest annual rate of decline of 1.6 per cent in the second quarter and an increase of 1.4 per cent in the third. In the final quarter the economy dropped sharply, with real GNP declining at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent.

The fourth quarter decline in the GNP was a reflection of drops in real spending for consumer durables, non-residential producers' durable equipment and nonfarm residential structures. At the same time net exports decreased in value and businesses slowed the growth of investments in inventory. Components of the GNP that showed some strength during fourth quarter were consumer spending on services and federal spending on goods and services.

Changes in employment during 1981 lagged slightly behind changes in real output. Total civilian employment peaked during the year at 101 million workers in May before declining to 99.6 million at year-end. Declines in employment were initially limited to interest-sensitive sectors, such as motor vehicles and residential construction and their suppliers. By the end of 1981, however, the decline had spread to other manufacturing industries as well. The overall unemployment rate, which was 7.4 per cent at the beginning of last year, fluctuated between 7.2 and 7.6 through September, then rose sharply to 8.8 per cent in December.

Most forecasters agree that the economy will be back on the road to recovery during the latter half of 1982. The precise nature and magnitude of the recovery are still subject to debate. However, usually employers want to be sure that a recession is really over before they begin building up payrolls again. Meanwhile the labor force keeps growing, along with the working-age population. The result is a lag between the general business trend and changes in the jobless rate. The national unemployment rate is apt to remain high, perhaps near 9 per cent, in 1982 and then gradually recede in 1983 to the 7.5 - 8.0 per cent range.

1/ "Gross National Product in 1972 Dollars, 1929-81", (Table B-2), Economic Report of the President, February 1982, United States Government Printing Office, pp. 234-35.

The key areas of rebound in the economy in 1982 are expected to be consumer goods (which represents about two thirds of the Nation's GNP and includes autos), housing and defense. The principle areas that are anticipated to lead the expansion in 1983 are business investment, inventories (including a rising trend of defense work in progress), and a further acceleration in defense deliveries. 1/

Industry Developments in Indiana: 1979-1981

Indiana moved out of one recession in 1980 into a second in 1981 with barely a pause for recovery. After peaking at 11.7 per cent at the start of summer in 1980, the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate receded to 8.6 per cent by the end of 1980.

However, it continuously wended its way up throughout 1981, gaining momentum in the last quarter. The unemployment rate surpassed 1980's most severe statistic when it reached 11.8 per cent in December 1981. As 1982 commenced, unemployment continued to rise.

State nonfarm employment in December 1981 was at a 56-month low. Not since March 1977 had nonfarm employment been below December's level. On an annual average basis, 2,114,800 Hoosiers were on payroll in 1981 -- 22,300 fewer than in 1980 and 121,500 fewer than in 1979. (Tables XII, XIII and XIV) In 1981 the biggest loss of jobs occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector in contrast to 1980 when most of the downturn was in manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing, with the exception of construction, normally is relatively recession-proof. But the decline in the Hoosier economy has been so prolonged and so severe that ordinarily stable sectors have begun to erode. The effects on employment in the trade industry have been extremely harsh. In the 1975 recession, trade employment slipped only about 4,700 but quickly returned to its normal growth pattern. Since 1979, over 25,000 jobs have been lost in wholesale and retail establishments, over 9,000 in the last year. Slow growth of personal income, layoffs, and job uncertainty damaged the trade sector; and in 1981 the traditional Christmas surge, which often makes the difference between a year of profit or loss for businesses, was late in coming and weaker than hoped for. Closely related to losses in trade and manufacturing are cutbacks in the transpor-

1/ "Prospects for 1982 and 1983," Economic Report of the President, pp. 209-213.

Indiana Establishment Employment

	1981	1980	1979	1980-81 Change	1979-81 Change
Total	2,117.8	2,145.3	2,241.7	- 27.5	- 123.9
Payroll	2,114.8	2,137.1	2,236.3	- 22.3	- 121.5
Manufacturing	656.9	658.0	733.2	- 1.1	- 76.3
Durables	496.1	497.7	564.8	- 1.6	- 68.7
Lumber & Wood	18.4	18.8	22.0	- .4	- 3.6
Mobile Homes	3.6	3.9	4.7	- .3	- 1.1
Furniture	18.9	19.3	21.0	- .4	- 2.1
Stone,Clay, Glass	21.0	21.6	25.1	- .6	- 4.1
Primary Metals	102.2	101.6	112.1	+ .6	- 9.9
Steel Mills	66.3	65.2	71.5	+ 1.1	- 5.2
Fabricated Metals	53.6	54.7	63.7	- 1.1	- 10.1
Structural Metal Products	12.4	13.3	15.8	- .9	- 3.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	72.5	74.8	81.7	- 2.3	- 9.2
General Industrial Mach.	20.2	21.2	22.5	- 1.0	- 2.3
Electrical Machinery	105.7	102.0	114.2	+ 3.7	- 8.5
Radios, TVs, Phones, Electronic Components	53.6	51.4	54.1	+ 2.2	- .5
Equipment for Autos, Aircraft, Railroads	17.2	16.4	21.1	+ .8	- 3.9
Transportation Equipment	83.0	83.4	102.8	- .4	- 19.8
Autos and Parts	45.9	48.2	64.6	- 2.3	- 18.7
Aircraft and Parts	21.1	20.3	19.6	+ .8	+ 1.5
Recreational Vehicles	8.1	6.3	9.0	+ 1.8	- .9
Instruments	12.1	12.2	12.5	- .1	- .4
All Other Durables	8.6	9.1	9.8	- .5	- 1.2
Nondurables	160.8	160.3	168.4	+ .5	- 7.6
Food	37.7	37.8	38.5	- .1	- .8
Canning and Preserving	5.8	5.4	5.5	+ .4	+ .3
Apparel and Textiles	11.1	11.2	12.1	- .1	- 1.0
Paper	13.6	13.7	14.4	- .1	- .8
Printing	30.9	30.6	31.1	+ .3	- .2
Chemicals	29.7	29.0	28.5	+ .7	+ 1.2
Drugs and Medicines	17.5	17.0	16.6	+ .5	+ .9
Petroleum Refining	4.7	4.4	4.5	+ .3	+ .2
Rubber and Plastics	30.8	31.1	36.6	- .3	- 5.8
Plastics	20.0	20.0	23.1	--	- 3.1
All Other Nondurables	2.3	2.5	2.6	- .2	- .3
Nonmanufacturing	1,458.0	1,479.2	1,503.1	- 21.2	- 45.1
Mining	9.0	10.1	10.2	- 1.1	- 1.2
Contract Construction	86.7	91.6	106.0	- 4.9	- 19.3
Trans., Comm., Utilities	103.5	105.0	111.8	- 1.5	- 8.3
Transportation	55.1	58.0	63.4	- 2.9	- 8.3
Trucking	33.1	34.9	39.1	- 1.8	- 6.0
Communications	25.0	25.7	25.4	- .7	- .4
Utilities	23.5	21.3	23.0	+ 2.2	+ .5
Trade	469.0	478.2	494.4	- 9.2	- 25.4
Wholesale	104.4	107.2	110.2	- 2.8	- 5.8
Retail	364.6	371.0	384.2	- 6.4	- 19.6
General Merchandise	52.7	54.2	58.4	- 1.5	- 5.7
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	101.3	101.9	101.3	- .6	--
Services	341.0	337.1	331.7	+ 3.9	+ 9.3
Government	347.4	355.2	347.6	- 7.8	- .2
Educational Services	163.4	167.2	162.7	- 3.8	+ .7

ting industry. In 1981, some 6,000 fewer people were employed in Indiana's trucking firms than in 1979.

Another major source of job losses in 1981 was government. Government spending usually functions as a countercyclical influence during recessions, but federal budget restraints have made cutbacks in programs and personnel necessary at all levels of government. After a decade of expansion throughout the 1970's, government employment in the State receded to its 1979 level.

Construction employment continued to decline in 1981. Nationally, housing starts for 1981 plunged to a 35-year low. High mortgage rates and inflated housing prices have kept prospective home buyers at bay. Other types of public and private construction projects have been put off in light of high interest rates and tightened budgets.

The brightest spot in the nonmanufacturing sector continues to be the ever-expanding services segment. Buoyed by such strong sectors as health care, automotive services and advertising, the industry's importance is still growing. On a smaller scale, the utilities sector has exhibited strength throughout the last two years of economic downturn.

After plummeting over 76,000 between 1979 and 1980, manufacturing employment dropped another 1,000 in 1981. Beset by dwindling markets, out-of-date equipment, low productivity and foreign competition, manufacturing industries struggled to regain their positions in the market place. But in December the U.S. factory operating rate fell to 72.9 per cent capacity, the lowest rate since 1975.

The most depressed Hoosier manufacturing industry is the transportation equipment industry, which is still waiting for the automobile sales boom predicted two years ago. In the meantime Japan captured 22 per cent of the U.S. auto market in 1981, up from 12 per cent in 1978. U.S. car makers continue to lose money, and thousands of dealerships have gone out of business.

Nonelectrical machinery employment was still declining in 1981. Many companies, strapped by cash flow problems, limited their capital spending in 1981. The only bright spot was the oil and gas markets while other normally-major markets such as the automobile and agricultural equipment industries may be permanently shrunk. Nationally the December orders for machine tools fell to nearly half of their year-ago level and were at their lowest level since April 1976.

Some employment increases were noted during the year. Electrical machinery recouped part of its 1980 losses,

mostly in the radio-television-phone sector. Although manufacturers of major home appliances still suffered along with the housing industry, producers of entertainment equipment, personal computers and small business systems fared better.

Employment in Indiana's steel mills picked up somewhat in 1981 but remained substantially below the 1979 level. The automobile industry's demand for steel was 60 per cent below the 1978 level due to the fewer number of cars being produced and the reduced amount of steel in new lighter-weight models. Other major customers such as the machinery and construction industries remained depressed although the oil-producing countries were still buying equipment and tubular goods.

The recreational vehicle industry was the scene of an unexpected revival of production and some pick up in employment. Evidently Americans are going to have their vacations, recession or not; and R.V.'s seemed the most economical means of preserving this tradition. Also the increased efficiency of recent R.V. models and the availability of gasoline played an important part in renewed interest in vacation vehicles.

A select few manufacturing industries in the State have weathered the recessions of the last two years surprisingly well. Foremost among these are the aircraft parts and the chemical industries. In particular the drugs and medicine sector has profited from the Federal Drug Administration's decreased regulatory climate which has manifested itself in more speedy approval and relaxation of some clinical data demands.

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of Indiana production workers engaged in manufacturing rose 133.1 per cent between 1971 and 1981. During that same time period the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 124.5 per cent, going from 121.3 to 272.3. Manufacturing sectors that kept up with or exceeded the percentage increase in the CPI were primary metals (up 174.0 per cent), transportation equipment (138.3), petroleum refining (137.1), nonelectrical machinery (133.8), electrical machinery (133.5), stone-clay-glass (126.1), and lumber and wood (124.5). Printing and publishing recorded the lowest percentage increase (83.8) among the manufacturing industries.

Of the selected nonmanufacturing industries for which data are tabulated, the greatest 1971-81 percentage increase in average hourly earnings was posted in the mining industry (168.2). The smallest increase was in finance/insurance/real estate (86.2). Industry breakouts of average hourly earnings for the years 1971 through 1981 are in Table XV in the Appendix.

Average Weekly Hours

Employers may adjust the level of either hours or employment to meet changes in production schedules. At the start of a downturn, employers usually cut back initially on hours worked rather than risk losing their valuable workforce. Layoffs also can be costly to firms due to the expenses of processing paperwork involved, severance payments or pay supplemental unemployment benefits, and increased contributions to state unemployment insurance systems. This initial cut in hours is so traditionally consistant that average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing is one of the twelve major leading economic indicators noted by the National Bureau of Economic Research. If the slump continues very long, it usually becomes necessary to make cuts in personnel. Conversely as the economy begins to pick up, an early indicator is a lengthening of the workweek. Employment normally picks up again only when the recovery is well underway.

Average weekly hours for Indiana production workers in manufacturing edged upward in 1981 to 40.1 from the 1980 average of 39.8. However, the economy actually deteriorated further in 1981 if unemployment is used as the yardstick. The slight increase in the average weekly hours is indicative of the employer's reluctance to rebuild production staff, relying instead on fuller utilization of his cut-back workforce. Besides 1980, the average weekly hours in manufacturing has only been lower than the 1981 average one other time in the last ten years. In 1975, another recession year, the average fell to 39.8. Much of the 1980-81 increase in average hours can be traced to the primary metals, furniture and lumber/wood industries. Industry breakouts of hourly data for 1971 through 1981 are in Table XVI.

Employment -- 1982 Developments and FY-1983 Outlook

Establishment employment, which started sliding in the final quarter of 1981, dived sharply during the first quarter of 1982. Suffering the effects of the economic downturn and normal seasonal contractions, establishment employment bottomed out in February at 2,021,000. The unemployment rate averaged 13.3 per cent during the first quarter. The employment situation is expected to show some seasonal increases with the onset of warm weather, but unemployment will remain high since employment will not advance enough to absorb all the summer entrants into the labor force. In FY-1983 establishment employment should average about 2,150,000 while the unemployment rate is expected to average 10.0 per cent.

After three years of annual employment declines and monthly declines in the first quarter of 1982, the manufacturing sector should regain some of its losses in the coming months. A mild upturn will occur if the demand for consumer durables swings upward as anticipated and if an increase in business investment materializes. Overall, the forecast calls for the restoration of about 9,000 jobs in the manufacturing industries between 1981 and FY-1983, bringing the total up to about 666,000. This would still leave the sector over 75,000 short of its 1979 employment level.

Employment in the transportation equipment industry during the opening quarter of 1982 was down 6,200 from the already-depressed 1981 year-ago quarterly average of 82,600. New car sales were down to levels among the lowest in the three-year-old sales slump despite broad rebate programs. The Big Three auto makers all posted operating losses for the first quarter, 1/ and economists expect continued high interest rates and a sluggish economy to permit only a slow recovery of profits later this year even if the recession ends soon. Following normal seasonal patterns, auto makers will step up production in the second quarter, but in the immediate future employment in the industry within Indiana is expected to edge upward only slightly. However, if new car sales are adequately stimulated by an improving national economy and the income tax reduction scheduled later this year, employment should return to the neighborhood of 85,000 in FY-1983, about 24,000 short of peak employment in 1978. The forecast is subject to downward revision if one or more of the following scenarios materializes: (1.) consumers balk at higher prices of new car models, (2.) interest rates show little or no drop, and (3.) gasoline prices rise substantially or supplies seem inadequate.

The combination of a major shift in consumer demand and unsettling economic conditions has plunged the nation's car industry into the worst crisis in its history. The impact on employment and profits proved devastating. The industry's capability for acquiring capital to finance its new product and plant modernization program was severely impaired. The heavy borrowing required by the investment programs will leave all U.S. car makers in weakened financial positions. The reduction in financial flexibility will increase each firm's vulnerability to future cyclical downturns. Modernization programs are necessary to regain international competitiveness, but the programs involve high risks which would be less severe if the industry were in a period of strong growth. 2/

Steel-industry employment in Indiana fell to 60,000 in February 1982. It was the lowest level since the last half

1/ "Plunging Profits," The Wall Street Journal, May 6, 1982, p.1.

2/ "Passenger Cars," 1982 U.S. Industrial Outlook, Bureau of Industrial Economics, Department of Commerce, January 1982, pp. 243-8.

of 1971 when mass layoffs occurred as the steel companies tried to work off huge inventories that accumulated in anticipation of a strike that never materialized. Weak auto sales, teamed with the construction slump, have convulsed the steel industry. Oil and gas drilling created record markets for steel tubular products in 1980 and 1981, but in the fourth quarter of 1981 there was a swing from shortage to oversupply because so many companies entered the field. 1/ Nationally the steel industry was only operating at about 50 per cent capacity early in 1982.

The outlook for the steel industry in Indiana is one of only limited improvement. Steelmakers were not getting normal seasonal increases in orders in the first quarter of this year so the slump is not over. But because of an assumed improved set of conditions in the largest steel markets -- automobiles, industrial construction and machinery -- employment in Indiana's steel mills is expected to eventually rise to 68,000 in FY-1983. This compares favorably with the 66,300 average in 1981 but is substantially short of 1979's level of 71,500.

A moderate upturn in the steel industry is likely because steel production is sensitive to capital goods outlays. The coming months should bring gradual but steady gains in steel shipments to that market as business and industry generally begin to take advantage of new tax incentives for machinery and equipment. Oil and gas exploration and development should be an expanding market again after some inventory adjustments are made. In contrast steel demand from appliances, containers, railroad products and ship-building is not likely to increase. 2/ Ultimately the steel industry's success in its own revitalization program will largely determine whether domestic producers will capture a large share of the market or whether imported steel will preempt a growing share of the market.

The first quarter employment in the State's electrical equipment industry was 94,900 in 1982, nearly 12,000 lower than in first quarter 1981. The industry's traditional major markets, consumer durables and construction, were still in a depressed condition. Such lines as housewares, major appliances, television equipment and air conditioning generally sustained severe declines in operations. 3/ The electrical equipment industry has many diversified products and markets, but overall the outlook is one of slow recovery. Automotive-related equipment is expected to only make nominal improvements, but the radio and television communication equipment group should look up as a buildup of arm forces equipment begins. The telephone and telegraph

1/ "Steel-Pipe Boom, "The Wall Street Journal, February 19, 1982, p. 23.

2/ "Steel," 1982 U.S. Industrial Outlook, p. 152.

3/ "Plunging Profits," p. 1.

group should experience increases in orders of electronic switching equipment and PBX systems to link the data processing and word processing functions in offices, but automation and simpler production techniques for manufacturing electronic switches and components will limit employment increases.1/ The demand for new color televisions is still strong, largely as replacements of aging sets. Household appliances will be slow to recover from the slump, restricted by continued poor conditions in the residential construction industry. But longterm the outlook is better due to demographics, a growing replacement market, and increased market penetration for items such as dishwashers and microwave ovens. Employment in the electrical equipment industry within the State is expected to reach 106,000 in FY-1983, still nearly 11,000 short of the peak prior to the 1980 recession and 30,000 short of the peak prior to the 1974-75 downturn.

In Indiana employment in the nonelectrical machinery industry averaged 68,400 in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the already-low average of 72,900 a year ago. Many capital projects have been cancelled, scaled back or deferred since the beginning of the year. The Nation's factories were only running at 71.1 per cent capacity in April of 1982; operations need to be up to about 85 per cent capacity for orders for capital goods to pick up.2/ Most indicators point to a continued slide in business investment through most of this year and possibly into 1983. Even a 1983-84 comeback would be jeopardized by rising interest rates that kill off a recovery shortly after it begins. A burgeoning federal deficit, fueled by deflation which restricts the government's revenues, could make this happen. The government and private projects then vie for the same available money, causing interest rates to climb.

Leaders in investments in cost-reducing machine tools are transportation equipment, construction, oil fields, and farm and electrical machinery. These markets generally weakened in 1981, but in first quarter of 1982 machine tool orders plunged 45 per cent from a year earlier as orders from oil-field-equipment concerns, the last area of strength, collapsed. 3/ Continued high interest rates will likely continue to offset the incentives provided all industry by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, keeping orders for machine tools depressed. Meanwhile spectacular increases in Japanese importshave driven the U.S. tool trade into deficit. In 1980 the aggregated value of machine tool imports reached $1,260 million, $475 million more than all U.S. machine tool exports.4/ Major machine

1/ "Telephone and Telegraph Equipment," 1982 U.S. Industrial Outlook, p. 228.

2/ "Investment Slump," The Wall Street Journal, June 4, 1982, p.38.

3/ "Plunging Profits," p 1.

4/ "Machine Tools," 1982 U.S. Industrial Outlook, pp. 174-76.

tool builders along with large manufacturers of pumps and compressors and industrial heating equipment will probably be the source of limited growth in the coming months while makers of material handling equipment, refrigeration and heating equipment, and farm and construction machinery face continued lean times. In FY-1983 employment in nonelectrical machinery should average about 74,000, up from 1981's level of 72,500 but far from 1979's 81,700.

Suffering drastic reductions in sale of tires, hoses and belts, as well as molded rubber, foam and vinyl parts, the rubber and plastics industry lost 2,600 in employment when the first quarter 1982 was compared with first quarter 1981. Industry employment averaged 28,600 in the first three months of this year. The adverse effects of low-domestic auto production, import of tires and other rubber products, and longer lasting tires have taken their toll on the industry. However, replacement-auto-tire sales have held up rather well, and tire makers are benefiting from a leveling-off in material costs because of weaker petroleum prices. Employment is expected to inch its way up to 31,500 in FY-1983, over 5,000 less than the peak employment of 1978.

Nonmanufacturing employment historically has remained relatively impervious to economic ups and downs. The construction industry, however, is susceptible to the same fluctuations in employment that affect manufacturing industries during economic swings. Depressed by high prices, high interest rates and slow growth of disposable income, employment in Indiana's construction industry is down nearly 25 per cent in employment, along with other midwestern states such as Michigan and Minnesota. Employment was 69,100 in Indiana during the opening quarter of 1982, compared with 76,600, then 85,300 and 87,600 during the same time periods of 1981, 1980 and 1979, respectively. The outlook is not very good for the industry in light of federal budget cuts, high interest rates and generally weakened government finances. In FY-1983 employment should average about 91,000, not up to 1980's level of 91,600.

The trade industry averaged 453,000 employed in the opening quarter of 1982, nearly 10,000 less than the same period in 1981 and almost 22,000 less than in 1980. Pressured by high interest rates, unemployment and job uncertainty, consumers are shopping cautiously, reluctant to take on debt. The disparity between hot-and-cold-selling items becomes increasingly sharper as the recession alters the way people spend. High-priced durable goods such as autos, refrigerators and furnaces languish while less expensive personal items such as good clothes, entertainment products and quality candy sell well. But the consumer improved his financial position in the last year. Growth in installment credit slowed and personal savings increased. The ratio of consumer installment credit to disposable personal income declined in 1981. After peaking in 1979 at 18.5 per cent, it fell to

16.8 per cent in 1980 and 16.7 per cent in 1981. 1/ Based on the assumption that the price of necessities such as food, housing and energy will not rise as rapidly in forthcoming months as in the last few years, the consumer will be able to save or spend on consumer durables a greater proportion of his income. As real income improves so should employment in the trade industry. By FY 1983, employment should move to the 472,000 range, a modest improvement over 1981's average of 469,000.

Services is the one major industry group that has shown steady annual growth through the last few years. Average employment in the first three months of 1982 was 339,700 compared with 334,900 in the first quarter of 1981. Although growth in services has been slowed by the recent recessions, it has not been quashed. Health care, franchising and advertising probably will remain growth areas while some other sectors slow. Private schools and colleges are faced with declining enrollments; movie theaters face stronger competition from pay cable television for films and audiences; and rising fuel and food costs keep the future less than bright for hotels and motels. Employment in the services industry is expected to grow about 19,000 between 1981 and FY-1983, when employment should approach 360,000.

Employment in government averaged 344,300, in the first quarter of 1982, down 13,100 from a year ago. Over a third of the drop was concentrated in educational services -- a drop brought on by declining enrollments, greater emphasis on on-the-job training and a stabilization in the flow of women returning to school. Payroll cutbacks in other areas of the public sector can be traced to federal budget restraints and decreased revenues locally. Further retrenching is expected throughout FY-1983 when employment is expected to average about 343,000, nearly 4,000 less than in 1981.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The residents of most parts of the State are greatly influenced by the economy and hiring activities of the industrial centers, many of which lie in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). The commuting patterns map (Map D) shows the 1970 census count of the number of residents who commute to work outside their home counties. Even though these data are over 12 years old, the basic patterns remain much the same.

1/ "Finance" section of Current Business Statistics tables in Survey of Current Business, Volume 62, Number 3, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, March 1982, p. S-15.

Anderson SMSA (Madison County)

Although manufacturing is still extremely important economically in Anderson, manufacturing employment has dropped from 49 per cent to 43 per cent of nonagricultural establishment employment between 1978 and 1981. Durable goods manufacturers, particularly in the electrical machinery and equipment group, have suffered heavy employment losses -- 6,000 jobs in the past three years. A return to 1978 pre-recessionary level does not appear to be realistic at this time. Since Anderson industry is largely dependent upon the strength of automotive sales, the extent of recovery will depend on such factors as moderating interest rates, increased disposable income, public acceptance of auto manufacturers' sales incentives and a renewed feeling of job security among potential car buyers. So far, attempts to bring new industry to Anderson have not met with much success. In Elwood, a plastic component parts plant has closed, but a varnish-chemical plant will move into the area and pick up some of the slack. Furthermore, a canning factory in the Elwood area will expand 25 per cent, adding to nondurable goods employment.

Nonmanufacturing has not fared as badly as manufacturing; nevertheless, retail trade, government, and transportation-communications-utilities have all experienced considerable job reductions. Two chain-store restaurants will open in Anderson during 1982. Also, a five-million dollar Anderson College auditorium has been scheduled for construction and should add 100 on-site jobs over the next twelve to eighteen months. One general merchandising store has not been deterred by the recession and plans to expand, adding over 100 jobs within the next five years. Recently the opening of the new Citizens Bank building has added to the renovation of downtown Anderson. Furthermore, the addition of a six- to eight-story office building in downtown Anderson is still on the agenda.

Otherwise, the good news is limited on the business scene in Madison County. Improved economic conditions can only occur if the state of the automotive industry improves and if new industries and businesses can be persuaded to settle in the Anderson area. If this does not happen, further economic erosion could take place. The projected FY-1983 unemployment rate for the Anderson SMSA is 12.5 per cent, the same at it was in 1981.

Bloomington SMSA (Monroe County)

Nonmanufacturing employment plays an increasingly important role in the Bloomington area economy. From 1970 to 1980

establishment employment increased by about 6,000 jobs. Nonmanufacturing achieved a gain of 7,500 while manufacturing recorded a loss of 1,500. This caused nonmanufacturing employment to rise from slightly under 75 per cent of total establishment employment to about 82 per cent. Leaders in nonmanufacturing gain were government, trade and services. Manufacturing losses were centered primarily in the electrical machinery industry.

New jobs in the retail trade sector were created in 1981 as the result of a major expansion of the College Mall Shopping Center. J.C. Penney Company opened a new 180,000 square foot store in this center during the year, and several other smaller stores opened. An estimated 500 jobs were created by these new stores.

News was not all bad in the manufacturing employment division as four small manufacturing plants were established in the Bloomington area during 1981. These four firms and their products are as follows: Peck, Inc., paper speciality products; Mayhill Homes, prefabricated homes; B.F. Goodrich Company, disc brakes and brake products; and St. Regis Paper Company, bread wrappers. The hiring of personnel by these new manufacturing establishments plus the shopping center expansion helped blunt the effects of layoffs by some major employers during the year. Indiana University with its educational, sports and cultural activities continues to provide a stabilizing influence. The FY-1983 projected unemployment rate of 9.5 is unchanged from the 1981 annual average rate but is below the State projected rate of 10.0 per cent.

Elkhart SMSA (Elkhart County)

Establishment employment in Elkhart County plunged from 79,800 in 1978 to 68,000 in 1980; it leveled off at 67,800 in 1981. The scattered closings and further staff reductions that plagued the area in 1981 continued into early 1982. Most of the employment losses were in the manufacturing sector which dominates the area's economy. In spite of recent declines, manufacturing accounted for 51 per cent of the nonagricultural establishment employment in Elkhart County in 1981, compared with 31 per cent in Indiana and 22 per cent in the United States.

Recreational vehicles remained the dominant industry in the area in spite of the setbacks dealt by two recessions in two years. Employment in the recreational vehicle industry averaged 5,700 in 1981, well below 1978's 10,900 but above 1980's 5,000. The Greater Elkhart Chamber of Commerce reported 39 new and 40 expanding industries in and around the

city of Elkhart in 1981; half of the new firms were either recreational vehicle manufacturers or suppliers, pointing to the resilient nature of this industry. With plentiful gasoline supplies and a recent increase in orders, indications are that in the months ahead the industry should recoup some of the losses of the last couple years.

Commercial, industrial and school construction projects in part sustained the ailing construction industry in 1981, but fewer projects are on the horizon for FY-1983. Major projects may include a new steel tubing mill for Bock Industries, a new polyurethane foam production facility for E.R. Carpenter Corporation and, if government financing becomes available, major renovation and expansion of the city of Elkhart's waste water treatment plant. An upgraded sewer system has been identified as a key to attracting industry to Elkhart and meeting the needs of existing firms. A new state law effective July 1, 1982 that relaxes zoning restrictions on factory-built housing should boost Elkhart's modular housing industry. In general, the mobile-modular home industry expects to grow in the 1980's as conventional housing costs remain out of the reach of many.

Current economic uncertainty and stubbornly high interest rates point to a period of weak recovery going into FY-1983 although Elkhart's durable goods industries stand to benefit from an eventual release of pent-up consumer demand. In FY-1983, unemployment in the Elkhart SMSA is expected to average 9.5 per cent, just under the 9.6 per cent annual average for 1981.

Evansville SMSA

The primary manufacturing industries in the Evansville SMSA are electrical and nonelectrical machinery, food products, and rubber and plastics. Less than 29 per cent of area jobs are in manufacturing and, unlike some other communities in Indiana, only a small portion of those are related to the automobile industry. Area factory employment is highly dependent on the housing and construction industries locally as well as nationwide. The 1980-81 downturn in those markets brought a lessened demand for area products and resulted in employment cutbacks in nearly every major industry group. One of the encouraging signs of potential improvement in the local economy is the 100 additional jobs expected to be generated in 1982 by Arkla Industries when they begin production of a new item -- a high efficiency furnace. Also Bucyrus Erie, former manufacturer of mining and heavy construction equipment, was purchased by Continental Emsco. The new firm manufactures oil-well drilling equipment used worldwide and plans to expand as demand requires it. Although local manufacturing firms have announced no large-scale layoffs

for FY-1983, industrial activity is not expected to increase significantly until there is an effective stimulus to the national economy.

The unprecedented declines in total nonmanufacturing employment in 1980 and 1981 continued through the first three months of 1982. Employment losses in mining, construction, trade, and even the service industries reflected the impact of fewer area factory jobs, reduced payrolls, and high rates of interest. Area economists' forecasts made early in 1982 predicted that local conditions would begin to show signs of improvement later in the year but that there would be no abrupt increase in the rate of growth in 1982. Residential construction is expected to remain depressed, but the value of nonresidential building projects should exceed the unspectacular year-ago total. Now under construction or scheduled to begin soon are office buildings, a small shopping center, a new Lazarus store (to open in August), a grocery supermarket in Warrick County, a Whirlpool plant expansion and renovation, several low-income apartment projects, and additions to schools, hospitals and health care facilities. In FY-1983 seasonal activities will provide some impetus to boosting the number of nonfactory jobs sporadically, particularly in construction, trade, and the service industries, but only minor permanent gains are anticipated.

Population and the size of the labor force probably will continue to expand. Without a corresponding increase in the number of jobs available, unemployment can be expected to edge up even though there may be a moderate increase in employment. The rate of unemployment in FY-1983 is expected to average about the same as the 1981 rate of 8.6 per cent of the labor force, with joblessness rising to an average of about 12,900 residents.

Fort Wayne SMSA

Total establishment employment in the Fort Wayne SMSA averaged 4,100 less per month in 1981 than for the previous 12 months. And an apparent growth of 400 in the manufacturing average was actually due to the absence of an 8,000-worker strike at International Harvester after the first four months of 1980. The only real year-to-year gain in factory employment occurred in the electrical machinery industry, which was spurred ahead by government defense spending.

Manufacturing employment in the area has not only been troubled by its close ties with the depressed automotive industry and the financial problems at International Harvester but also by the trend of recent years for plants to move portions of their local operations to other parts of the country. Therefore, the City of Fort Wayne has contracted with the Fantus Company,

which is conducting an economic development study to determine how to make the community more attractive to current and potential manufacturers. Any recovery of factory employment in FY-1983 will be modest, excluding the wide range of speculations that International Harvester might either close its Fort Wayne facilities or that it might move other operations here.

Activity in the nonmanufacturing sector could be stimulated if interest rates decline in FY-1983. Reduced mortgage rates could permit the sell off of a large housing inventory and encourage a higher level of single-family housing starts. Construction has begun on a $3.6 million Museum and Art complex, which will be another important link in Fort Wayne's bid to maximize its convention/tourism business. This action will complement Fort Wayne's growing ability to attract out-of-area consumers to its large shopping malls and its wide selection of eating establishments. Pinched budgets and shrinking school enrollment will probably override any increase in area government employment which could conceivably result from the proposed transfer of programs from Federal to State level. In FY-1983, unemployment in the Fort Wayne SMSA is expected to average 10.1 per cent of the labor force, or 19,800 jobless workers.

Gary-Hammond-East Chicago SMSA

The steel industry, which accounts for over two thirds of manufacturing jobs in the area, experienced a mild upturn in 1981. After losing 6,000 from their payrolls between 1979 and 1980, the steel industry regained 1,200 in 1981, leaving employment at 61,800. In the first quarter of 1982, however, the level of employment was again on the decline. The labor contract for steelworkers expires at the end of July 1983. Spurred by the concessions won from the workers by the automobile companies, the steel manufacturers are likely to go for a similar line of give-backs or wage freezes from the steelworkers.

The area's employment base is expected to continue to erode in the upcoming months. In early 1982 permanent closings were announced for Graver Energy, Sambo's restaurants, Goldblatts, Global, two Pullman Standard plants, May's discount department stores, ECI (a petroleum refining plant), Artim Transportation, Carpetland USA, and Rand McNally. The losses from these closings will be spread throughout the balance of this year. The largest plant closing will take place in Gary where Budd Company is scheduled to close the latter part of 1982. While a few announcements have been made of facility openings in the area, the jobs created will not offset the jobs lost. The FY-1983 unemployment rate for the SMSA is expected to average 11.5 per cent.

Indianapolis SMSA

Although establishment employment in this area decreased 2.5 per cent from March 1979 to March 1982, employment in the rest of the State fell more than 10 per cent. The better performance locally can be attributed to the fact that for every one job in durable goods manufacturing when the economy turned down in mid-1979, there were five jobs elsewhere (e.g., health and business services, restaurants, drugs and medicines, communications, and insurance carriers). For the rest of Indiana, the cushion was much less, one durable goods job to only three jobs in other areas.

Still, alarmed by the multiple layoffs which have occurred at many of the area's large, mature industrial plants and convinced that the odds on a new multi-thousand worker plant locating here were slim, Indianapolis has lately become a firm believer in the "small business does it better" job creation theory championed by David Birch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A local study funded jointly by the Indianapolis Metropolitan Development Department and the city's Chamber of Commerce credited small firms with creating seven out of every ten new jobs in this area. As a result, overseeing the birth and survival of small businesses has become one component of the city's six-prong economic development strategy. Other elements include initiating downtown revitalization projects, promoting convention and trade show business, stressing the area's sophisticated health services industry, becoming a world-class amateur sports center, and concentrating on warehousing and distribution because of the city's central market location.

Until recently, economic growth has taken place, for the most part, on the fringes of Indianapolis and Marion County, following population movements. However, led by an aggressive Department of Metropolitan Development, public policy is now concentrating on revitalizing the downtown area, in cooperation with a private sector advisory group called the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee. To help guide downtown development to the year 2,000, the department has adopted an ambitious Regional Center Plan that lists the following as its goals:

1. To nearly double the number of people living downtown.

2. To foster new retail, residential, office and entertainment developments downtown while at the same time maintaining its current level of industrial (manufacturing) employment.

To that end, major multi-million dollar projects already under way or on deck include a domed stadium, downtown park and zoo, covered retail mall, and at least three new amateur sports facilities.

While some of the smaller cities in the SMSA such as Shelbyville, Greenwood, and Carmel are building or planning industrial parks, many of their residents seem to prefer that these towns and the counties they are in remain "bedroom communities" from which to commute to jobs in Indianapolis. Two such counties -- Hamilton and Hendricks -- had the State's lowest unemployment rates in 1981.

On the other hand, the Indianapolis SMSA did have an overall unemployment rate in the vicinity of 10 per cent during the first half of FY-1982, and, like many midwestern urban areas, the SMSA has been faced with the specter of established businesses either closing or relocating elsewhere. Even assuming that some sort of recovery from recession is at hand and unemployment will begin to recede, the area's average unemployment rate in FY-1983 is projected to be 8.3 per cent.

Kokomo SMSA

Kokomo's economy is very sensitive to the trends in the national economy because of its close ties and dependence upon the durable goods industries. This sector shifts gears rapidly in the event of impending recession or recovery. The unemployment rate of the Kokomo SMSA, along with other north central Indiana counties, began the climb into double digit figures early in 1979. At no time during 1980 did the SMSA's unemployment rate drop below 11 per cent, with the annual average being 15.2 per cent. During 1981 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate ranged from a low of 9.9 per cent in June to a high of 15.8 per cent in August. The Kokomo 1981 annual average rate was 12.5 per cent compared to the State average of 10.1. The unemployment rate of the Kokomo SMSA for the first quarter 1982 has averaged 18.0 per cent on a nonseasonally adjusted basis.

According to news media reports, city leaders in Kokomo have undertaken a campaign to induce suppliers for the Delco Remy Division of General Motors to move to their city. Their hope is to create a highly technical industrial park where smaller companies will supply Delco Electronics' demand for component parts. The proximity of suppliers will effect a savings for both parties, in freight costs and less need to maintain a large inventory. There would also be the advantage of better maintenance of quality control. Besides

the automobile manufacturers, the electrical parts industry would have many other markets such as the military. A positive factor in this "electronics capital" idea is Purdue University, located about one hour from Kokomo; a high technology industry would require trained personnel and close access to a scientific community.

In spite of this hope for the future, the present problem of high unemployment in the automotive industry remains. The long-term decline of employment in manufacturing has spread to other businesses; particulary affected has been the housing industry and retail trade. Housing starts are practically nonexistent, and at least three auto dealerships have recently closed or announced plans to sell or close. Outlook for the next few months is that Kokomo's economy will not turn around suddenly. Much depends upon the national economy and recovery in automobile sales. The projected FY-1983 unemployment rate for the Kokomo SMSA is 12.6 per cent of the labor force.

Lafayette-West Lafayette SMSA (Tippecanoe County)

In contrast to many areas in the State, construction helped sustain the local economy during 1981. While the number of manufacturing jobs dwindled 400 below the 1980 annual average, construction employment increased 300. Major construction projects underway included a $70 million expansion at Eli Lilly Company, an $18 million expansion at Lafayette Home Hospital and various projects at Purdue University totaling in excess of $40 million. Caterpillar Tractor Company started building a $75 million diesel engine plant in 1979, and production is scheduled to begin late this year or early 1983. Caterpillar transferred over 100 key personnel to Lafayette during 1981 and 1,000 workers are to be hired by 1984.

Facility expansions are in progress at Great Lakes Chemical Company, where 70 staff members are scheduled to be added, and at Fairfield Manufacturing Company, where plans are to add 110 workers by mid-1983. General Foods Corporation, Lomas and Nettleton Company, Ivy Tech and Scot Lad Foods also have construction projects in progress, and in the planning stages is a new $7.5 million building at the Indiana Veterans Home. Established firms that are predicting employment growth include Bioanalytical Systems, Micro Data Base Systems, Nisus Corporation, and Pritsker and Associates.

Tippecanoe County's diverse economic base has been the major factor in the area's relative well-being during the recent recessions. In 1981 payroll employment had a net gain of 200

from the prior year, bolstered by gains not only in construction but also in government, services and the nondurable goods sector of manufacturing. However, budgetary restraints have kept government employment below the year-ago level since July 1981, a trend which is expected to continue. Any significant increase in payroll employment throughout FY-1983 is dependent on an upturn in manufacturing employment. The projected FY-1983 unemployment rate is 7.0 per cent, the same rate the area experienced in 1981.

Muncie SMSA (Delaware County)

If future employment trends in the Muncie SMSA follow those forecast for the nation, the current recession will continue through mid-1982 at least. Then, after a period of "flatness" in the third quarter, some improvement should show up in the last three months of the year. On the other hand, no quick and complete recovery is anticipated for Indiana as a whole, and local hiring officials fail to see much growth in Muncie's economy in 1982 -- certainly not until national recovery in the automobile and construction industries is well underway.

Looking ahead to FY-1983, total manufacturing employment will do well to match the annual average level for 1981. The transportation equipment, fabricated metals and nonelectrical machinery industry groups will possibly recoup some of their most recent losses. Employment in the electrical machinery industry could decline if layoffs in the Spring of 1982 are an indication of future trends. At the moment, the direction that employment in the primary metals industry will take is hard to anticipate although speculation about a possible plant closing has surfaced. At best, no expansion in this industry is planned. Other manufacturing activities will probably show little change from the current situation.

Trends in nonmanufacturing employment will also depend a great deal on the national picture as well as improvement in the local industrial sector. An optimistic forecast would include a slight uptrend in construction and modest expansion in trade and in the health segment of services. In contrast, some downtrend in government is a distinct possibility. Recent cuts in the federal budget have affected the size and number of available student loans. If enrollments at the university level decline as the result of the scarcity of student aid, expansion of campus facilities and staff may be forestalled. The projected FY-1983 unemployment rate for the Muncie SMSA is 12.2 per cent.

South Bend SMSA

Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment are the two dominant manufacturing industries in the South Bend SMSA. With the demand for capital goods low, nonelectrical machinery manufacturers have been particularly hard-hit over the last year. Unless the national economy improves substantially, employment in this industry should remain near or below current levels. Perhaps the brightest spot on the manufacturing employment horizon is transportation equipment manufacturing. AM General is in the process of recalling several hundred workers to fill orders for the U.S. Army and U.S. Postal Service. The long-term outlook for those transportation equipment manufacturers related to automobile manufacturing is uncertain although a major firm has recently recalled most workers from layoff.

No major plant or division closings have been announced for the near future although the attraction of industry to the Sunbelt continues to worry area workers. Plants recently closed include Whitehouse Manufacturing, an apparel manufacturer, and all but the croquet division of South Bend Toy.

In nonmanufacturing, the sluggish economy has forced the closing of several retail stores and restaurants. Although the November 1981 opening of the downtown Marriott Hotel created over 200 jobs, business has not been good for other older hotels and motels. Many retail and service establishments will struggle to stay afloat during FY-1983. In government, the South Bend Community School Corporation has announced a large staff cut for the 1982-83 school year.

Although the outlook for residential construction remains poor, major construction projects in FY-1983 may include South Bend's ethanol plant, three hotel/motel projects, a new facility for Liberty Mutual Insurance in Mishawaka and an expansion at Parkview Hospital in Marshall County. The ethanol plant is to be completed by September 1984 and is expected to provide 300 to 600 jobs during the course of its construction.

The outlook for FY-1983 is a moderation of downturn but no strong recovery, with unemployment averaging 9.3 per cent. South Bend should fare better than some other parts of Indiana due to this area's nonmanufacturing base and diversified manufacturing industries.

Terre Haute SMSA

No planned plant closings or major employment cutbacks in the Terre Haute area are known at this time. But it should be noted that most of the major industrial employers and many of the nonfactory employers already have employees on layoff. In an attempt to keep their workers on the payroll, some employers have cut the workweek to four or three days. Some employers are expressing a real concern as to just how much longer they will be able to stay afloat if the economy does not improve.

In spite of the sluggish economy and high interest rates, several construction projects -- a multi-million dollar expansion at the Eli Lilly facilities in Clinton, a new plant for Terre Haute Castings in Vermillion County, a renovation and remodeling project at Woodrow Wilson Junior High School in Vigo County, and the remodeling and construction of a Holidome at the Holiday Inn in Terre Haute -- are underway in the four county area.

Still other projects which should be well underway in FY-1983 are a new Kroger Savon in Terre Haute, an expansion project at Union Hospital in Terre Haute, an expansion at the Weston Paper Company for an office and lab facility, an enlargement of facilities at the Brazil Community Hospital, and a $3.6 million Turnkey housing project in Terre Haute. Other construction projects which might secure final approval during FY-1983 are improvements at Hulman Regional Airport that would include the only Flight Service Station in the State with an annual payroll of $2 million plus, a Research Center at the IMC Corporation and a railroad overpass on U.S. 41.

Overall, the economy in the Terre Haute SMSA is not expected to show major improvement in the near future. Unemployment is expected to average about 8,000 in FY-1983, or 9.9 per cent of the labor force.

IV. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Overview

Annual average unemployment rates were higher in 1981 than in 1980 in most States, according to estimates released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The annual average labor force estimates were derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted monthly for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census.

For 1981, seventeen States had unemployment rates substantially higher than the national average of 7.6 per cent. These States were primarily concentrated in the industrialized North and South Central regions. Michigan again, as in 1980, had the highest rate, with 12.3 per cent of the labor force unemployed. Alabama and West Virginia tied for second highest with rates of 10.7 per cent, followed by Indiana with 10.1 per cent and Oregon with 9.9 per cent. Indiana's neighboring states of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky recorded 1981 annual average unemployment rates of 8.5, 9.6 and 8.4, respectively. Oklahoma, with 3.6 per cent of the labor force unemployed, was the only State with a rate below 4.0 per cent in 1981.

Indiana

While both 1980 and 1981 were characterized by high unemployment in Indiana, the monthly trend of the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate displayed completely different patterns. During 1980, January achieved the lowest rate of the year (7.7 per cent). The highest seasonally adjusted rates were recorded in the months May through September with June being the peak month, both in number and rate of unemployment. In 1981, unemployment continued its upward climb in the early months, then abated somewhat allowing the May-September months to be the period of lowest unemployment. The State suffered an acute economic setback in 1980 and rebounded only slightly before sustaining another blow from the 1981 recession. On an annual average basis unemployment in 1981 exceeded unemployment in 1980 by 10,000, going from 253,000 to 263,000. The 1981 annual average unemployment rate (10.1 per cent) was half a percentage point higher than the 1980 rate. County averages for 1980 and 1981 are in Tables XIX and XX.

The 1981 annual average unemployment rate for each of the 92 counties is shown on Map E. The shaded portions emphasize counties with an unemployment rate above the State rate of 10.1 per cent. Several pockets of abnormally high unemployment appear -- one in the southern part of the State where unemployment is historically higher than the rest of Indiana and another in the east central counties where hard-hit durable goods manufacturing industries dominate the economy. Two other areas of higher than usual unemployment are in the Fort Wayne region, where transportation equipment and machinery production has dropped dramatically, and the Gary area, where employment in steel and other durable goods industries has plummeted. The recession seems to have had the least

affect on areas like Hendricks and Hamilton counties where industry is light and many of the residents are professional or white collar workers who are less susceptible to layoffs.

Unemployment continued its climb as 1982 commenced. Both the raw unemployment rate and the seasonally adjusted rate rose sharply in January, indicating an increase in the number of unemployed that went beyond normal seasonal expectations. February was a month of improvement; the seasonally adjusted rate fell to 12.1 per cent from January's 12.6 per cent. March and April brought moderate decreases in the number of jobless workers, sending the raw unemployment rate down. But the decreases were not equal to the historical declines experienced by the State during those months so the seasonally adjusted rate resumed its climb, reaching 12.5 per cent in March and 12.6 per cent in April.

The outlook for the rest of the year includes a seasonal increase in unemployment during the summer months as thousands of students and recent graduates join the labor force. Gradual improvements in the jobless rate are anticipated after school resumes in the fall and before bad weather brings a slowdown in construction and recreation-related employment. The unemployment rate for the 1982 calendar year is expected to average about 11.5 per cent and the projected rate for FY-1983 is 10.0 per cent.

V. Characteristics and Number of Unemployed

In FY-1983, the number of unemployed is anticipated to average 265,000, or 10.0 per cent of the labor force. This is similar to the 1981 experience in the State, when the average number of unemployed was 263,000 and the annual rate of unemployment was 10.1 per cent. But the projection for FY-1983 is expected to be an improvement over 1982, which began with unemployment averaging 13.0 per cent of the labor force in the first four months of the year. The projected unemployment rates for FY-1983, by race, sex and age, are in Table IX. Youths and nonwhites, as in the past, are expected to experience relatively higher incidences of unemployment.

Number of Different Individuals Unemployed

For comparisons over time of the relative magnitude or severity of unemployment the annual average number of unemployed is a useful measurement. However, for planning purposes, the use of an average figure may be misleading in that it does not take into account the number of different individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and

who may need or seek employment and training services. Forecasts for FY-1983 indicate that a total of 797,600 different individuals in Indiana will experience a spell of unemployment. County breakouts are in Table XXII.

Number of Different Individuals Long-Term Unemployed

In addition to knowing how many people will be unemployed, it is also helpful to know something of the duration of these spells of unemployment. People who only have a short-term period of joblessness evidently have little difficulty finding new positions and have less need of manpower services. But those whose period of unemployment extends beyond several weeks are more likely to need some type of employment-related assistance. The total number of different Hoosier workers expected to be out of work 15 or more weeks in FY-1983 is 213,050. County breakouts are in Table XXIII.

Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons

Those persons employed part-time for economic reasons are also being underutilized in the labor market. These are persons who either take part-time jobs after an unsuccessful search for full-time work or have their work-weeks reduced to less than 35 hours by adverse economic factors which their employers have experienced. In FY-1983, 105,350 workers are expected to fall into this category. Included are 53,300 males and 52,050 females. A complete county lisiting is in Table XXIV in the Appendix.

Unemployed Vietnam Era Veterans

Indiana's projected FY-1983 labor force includes 216,690 Vietnam era veterans. Of these, 17,090 are expected to be unemployed, for an unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent of the VEV labor force. This rate is significantly less than the State's overall projected rate of 10.0 per cent. The VEV unemployment rate in each of the 92 counties ranged from 3.5 per cent in Hendricks County to 17.4 per cent in Ohio County. VEV population and labor force data, by county, are in Table XXV.

Economically Disadvantaged

The economically disadvantaged are defined as persons who earn incomes below poverty level and/or receive welfare assistance. Poverty level incomes are defined by the federal

government and are adjusted by such factors as family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm and nonfarm residence. Levels are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living.

The 1982 poverty income guidelines have been issued by the Office of Management and Budget. The latest guidelines set the poverty level for a nonfarm family of four at $9,300, or $850 above the previous year's guidelines.

1982 Poverty Income Guidelines
(for all States except Alaska & Hawaii)

Size of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510

Add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

An estimated 477,700 economically disadvantaged individuals will reside in Indiana during the next fiscal year. (Table XXVI) This number includes children and represents 8.6 per cent of the State's total projected population for FY-1983. The rate of incidence varies from nearly 19 out of every 100 residents in Crawford County to about 5 out of 100 in Porter and Hendricks counties. Poverty is more prevalent in areas that lack an industry base that is capable of providing jobs and/or higher wages. Some rural, unindustrialized portions of southern and west central Indiana fit this description. Forty-one counties in the State will have 10 per cent or more of their population categorized as economically disadvantaged, and nearly all of these counties lie within the southern and west central sectors of Indiana. Counties with the highest rates of poverty are Crawford, Brown (16.2 per cent), Parke (15.8 per cent), Spencer (15.2 per cent) and Pike (14.7 per cent). The counties with the lowest incidence of poverty are Hendricks (5.1 per cent), Porter (5.2 per cent), Huntington (5.3 per cent) and Hancock (5.5 per cent). These counties are mostly suburban areas of industrial centers. Map F shows the projected rate of incidence of poverty by county.

Welfare Recipients

From 1976 through 1979, the monthly average number of adult welfare recipients under the Assistance to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program decreased steadily from 48,200 to 42,000. However, with the steep rise in joblessness in the State in the past two years, the average rose to 47,500 in 1980 and 51,500 in 1982. (Table XXVII). The average monthly payment per family was $169.74 in 1976, $180.85 in 1977, $185.12 in 1978, $183.74 in 1979, $199.39 in 1980, and 204.32 in 1981.

The concentration of those needing and receiving welfare aid is in the more populous, industrialized areas, where many women with dependent children dwell and where it is perhaps more difficult to be self-sufficient. Lake County, while making up less than 10 per cent of the State's population, accounted for 22 per cent of the State's adult welfare recipients in 1981. Another 21 per cent of the State's welfare population resided in Marion County, home of 14 per cent of total population.

By FY-1983 it is estimated that 51,000 adults will need welfare assistance. The expectation of a high number of people in need is based on two assumptions: (1.) unemployment will still be high in FY-1983, creating financial hardships, and (2.) limited government funding for job training and the elimination of public service employment will do little to alleviate unemployment among the normally hard-to-employ.

Nine adults out of every 1,000 residents of Indiana are expected to be on the welfare rolls in FY-1983. Lake County, with 22 per 1,000 residents, is expected to have the highest concentration of adult welfare recipients, followed by Wayne County (15 per 1,000), Marion County (14 per 1,000), St. Joseph County (13 per 1,000) and Scott County (12 per 1,000). Other counties that exceed the State rate are Vanderburgh, Madison, Grant, Delaware, Scott, Floyd, Clark and Howard. At the other end of the spectrum, the areas expected to have the lowest rate of welfare recipients in FY-1983 are the predominantly rural Dubois, Steuben, White, Hendricks, LaGrange and Whitley counties. (Map G)

In addition to the 51,000 adult recipients who are the parents or guardians in AFDC families, the projected welfare count also includes 21,600 children age 14-19 who may also be seeking employment services. County projections of adult and teenage recipients are in Table XXVIII.

Using March 1982 Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) data as a source of information on the characteristics of the economically disadvantaged jobseeker, several facts are noted. When compared to total applicants on file, women and nonwhites are more prevalent among the

disadvantaged group. The economically disadvantaged tend to have less education and to come from urban areas. A higher percentage are handicapped, and a higher percentage fall into the age group of 22-39, usually considered prime working years. Table XXX contrasts the percentage of total applicants and economically disadvantaged applicants displaying selected characteristics.

School Dropouts

The continuing decline in the number of school dropouts suggests that uncertain economic conditions may be responsible for more students staying in school. The dropout rate, which was 5.6 per cent for the 1979-1980 school year, dropped to 4.8 per cent for the year 1980-1981. During the same period the dropout rate for males went from 6.2 per cent to 5.5 per cent while the rate for females dropped from 4.9 per cent to 4.1 per cent.

While for many it may have been preferable to remain in school rather than join the ranks of the unemployed, still 24,300 students left school prematurely during the 1980-1981 school year. The student's need or desire to earn money ranked only fourth in frequency of reasons cited for withdrawal. Most often students dropped out due to a lack of interest in the curriculum while incorrigibility or discipline problems was the second most cited factor, followed by record of failure. The characteristics of the typical dropout have not changed significantly from a year ago - a white male, age 16, enrolled in the 11th grade and ranked academically in the lower 25 per cent of his class.

Of the State's 92 counties, 67 showed a decline in the dropout rate, 22 showed an increase while 3 remained the same. Marion and Grant counties, both of which have had the largest percentages of dropouts for the past two years, have shown significant decreases in the rate for the 1980-1981 school year. Marion County dropped to 7.4 per cent from 8.8 per cent a year ago while Grant County dropped from 8.0 per cent to 7.3 per cent. Lowest dropout rates in the State occurred in Dubois County (1.7 per cent) and Martin County (1.9 per cent). (Table XXIX)

Enrollment in the public schools, grades 7-12, showed a marked increase over the 1979-1980 school year. Over 502,600 young people enrolled in the State's secondary schools in the fall of 1980 compared with 486,600 in 1979. Forty-seven counties shared in this increase while forty-five counties still followed the dominant trend in the last few years of decreasing enrollment. Leading the way in enrollment growth were Marion County with an increase

of nearly 6,700, followed by Delaware (+1,900), Howard (+1,650), and Vanderburgh (+1,625). Largest declines were registered in St. Joseph (-750), Allen (-700), and Madison (-500) counties.

Characteristics of Applicants

Cyclical and seasonal trends affect the distribution of applicant characteristics on file in local Employment Service offices. When unemployment is relatively high, the representation of males in search of jobs through Employment Service increases greatly. Also the older, more experienced worker accounts for a higher percentage of unemployment insurance claimants. The educational attainment of applicants is also higher during periods of high unemployment. In contrast, in periods of low unemployment women, youths, the economically disadvantaged and the less-educated are more heavily represented.

Although not representative of all job seekers, the active applicant files in the local Employment Service offices contain the most detailed and readily available data on a large group of persons seeking employment. The white-collar or professional job seekers and youths may not be adequately represented in this sample since they often use other job-hunting avenues. Yet, in spite of this problem, the local Employment Service offices are the best source available for detailed information about job seekers.

In March 1982, some 202,000 active applications for work were on file in local Employment Service offices in Indiana according to the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Active Applicant Report. Of the total number of applicants available at any time during the first half of FY-1982 (some 395,500 individuals), nearly 44 per cent were female and 82 per cent were white (non-Hispanic). Nearly 11 per cent were under 20 years of age, while 21 per cent were age 40 and over. Veterans accounted for about 16 per cent of all applicants and economically disadvantaged, 20 per cent. Detailed characteristics, shown as a percentage of major subgroups, are presented in Table XXX in the Appendix.

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Table I

Population of Principal Cities in Indiana

City	1980 Census	1970 Census	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Per Cent
Indianapolis	700,807	736,856	- 36,049	- 4.9
(Marion County)	(765,233)	(793,769)	(- 28,536)	(- 3.6)
Fort Wayne	172,196	178,269	- 6,073	- 3.4
Gary	151,953	175,415	- 23,462	- 13.4
Evansville	130,496	138,764	- 8,268	- 6.0
South Bend	109,727	125,580	- 15,853	- 12.6
Hammond	93,714	107,983	- 14,269	- 13.2
Muncie	77,216	69,082	8,134	11.8
Anderson	64,695	70,787	- 6,092	- 8.6
Terre Haute	61,125	70,335	- 9,210	- 13.1
Bloomington	51,646	43,262	8,384	19.4
Kokomo	47,808	44,042	3,766	8.6
Lafayette	43,011	44,955	- 1,944	- 4.3
Richmond	41,349	43,999	- 2,650	- 6.0
Elkhart	41,305	43,152	- 1,847	- 4.3
Mishawaka	40,224	36,060	4,164	11.5
East Chicago	39,786	46,982	- 7,196	- 15.3
New Albany	37,103	38,402	- 1,299	- 3.4
Michigan City	36,850	39,369	- 2,519	- 6.4
Marion	35,874	39,607	- 3,733	- 9.4
Columbus	30,292	26,457	3,835	14.5
Merrillville	27,677*	...	...	...
Portage	27,409	19,127	8,282	43.3
Highland	25,935	24,947	988	4.0
Lawrence	25,591	16,353	9,238	56.6
Hobart	22,987	21,485	1,502	7.0
Valparaiso	22,247	20,020	2,227	11.1
LaPorte	21,796	22,140	- 344	- 1.6
West Lafayette	21,247	19,157	2,090	10.9
Jeffersonville	21,220	20,008	1,212	6.1
Vincennes	20,857	19,867	990	5.0
Munster	20,671	16,514	4,157	25.2
New Castle	20,056	21,215	- 1,157	- 5.5
Goshen	19,655	17,871	1,794	10.0
Greenwood	19,327	11,869	7,458	62.8
Carmel	18,272	6,691	11,581	173.1
Logansport	17,899	19,255	- 1,356	- 7.0
Griffith	17,026	18,168	- 1,142	- 6.3
Connersville	17,023	17,604	- 581	- 3.3
Crown Point	16,455	10,931	5,524	50.5
Huntington	16,202	16,217	- 15	- 0.1

* Area established since 1970 Census.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-V-16, Indiana, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1981.

Table II

NORTH CENTRAL MIGRATION 1/
(in thousands)

	Inmigrants (to North Central)			Outmigrants (from North Central)			Net Migration		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
Total, 5 yrs. & older	1,993	1,793	170	3,166	2,900	221	- 1,173	- 1,107	- 51
Sex:									
Males, 5 yrs. & older	996	899	83	1,542	1,409	103	- 546	- 510	- 20
Females, 5 yrs. & older	998	894	87	1,624	1,492	119	- 626	- 598	- 32
Age:									
5 - 14	369	314	47	518	462	46	- 149	- 148	+ 1
15 - 24	486	434	47	767	686	71	- 281	- 252	- 24
25 - 34	650	589	49	847	789	43	- 197	- 200	+ 6
35 - 44	235	219	13	366	341	20	- 131	- 122	- 7
45 - 64	184	172	11	433	410	22	- 249	- 238	- 11
65 and over	69	64	4	234	212	18	- 165	- 148	- 14
Years of School Completed by Adults 25 yrs. & over:									
Elementary: 0 - 8 yrs.	97	83	14	161	129	26	- 64	- 46	- 12
High School: 1 - 3 yrs.	94	79	11	197	185	11	- 103	- 106	-
4 yrs.	333	311	18	632	604	25	- 299	- 293	- 7
College: 1 - 3 yrs.	250	229	20	350	325	21	- 100	- 96	- 1
4 yrs.	194	182	8	314	295	13	- 120	- 113	- 5
5 yrs. or more	170	160	6	228	214	7	- 58	- 54	- 1
Relative Income Level:									
Total, 5 yrs. and older	1,744	1,604	113	2,807	2,611	154	- 1,063	- 1,007	- 41
Above Poverty Level	249	189	57	358	290	67	- 109	- 101	- 10
Below Poverty Level									

1/ North Central region defined as Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

(Continued)

NORTH CENTRAL MIGRATION
(in thousands)

	Inmigrants			Outmigrants			Net Migration		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
Employment Status:									
Males:									
Civilian Labor Force	640	586	44	892	827	53	- 252	- 241	- 9
Employed	581	542	31	835	778	44	- 254	- 236	- 13
Prof'l, Tech'l & Kindred	143	135	4	196	183	7	- 53	- 48	- 3
Managers & Admin., Nonfarm	107	101	6	140	135	4	- 33	- 34	+ 2
Sales Workers	43	39	4	63	63	-	- 20	- 24	+ 4
Clerical & Kindred	25	23	1	51	48	3	- 26	- 25	- 2
Crafts & Kindred	84	79	5	163	153	6	- 79	- 74	- 1
Operatives, Exc. Transp. Eq.	69	60	8	48	42	6	+ 21	+ 18	+ 2
Trans. Equip. Operatives	35	34	1	35	35	-	-	- 1	+ 1
Laborers, Exc. Farm	26	23	1	53	47	5	- 27	- 24	- 4
Farm Workers	15	15	-	9	9	-	+ 6	+ 6	-
Service Workers	35	33	2	77	64	13	- 42	- 31	- 11
Unemployed	58	44	12	57	48	9	+ 1	- 4	+ 3
Females:									
Civilian Labor Force	448	409	36	679	632	39	- 231	- 223	- 3
Employed	410	379	27	626	585	33	- 219	- 206	- 5
Prof'l, Tech'l & Kindred	95	87	7	133	124	5	- 38	- 37	+ 2
Managers & Admin.,Nonfarm	23	23	-	63	59	4	- 40	- 36	- 4
Sales Workers	27	25	2	52	49	3	- 25	- 24	- 1
Clerical & Kindred	138	128	9	220	205	15	- 82	- 77	- 6
Crafts & Kindred	5	5	-	8	8	-	- 3	- 3	-
Operatives, Exc. Transp. Eq.	35	33	3	27	23	3	+ 8	+ 10	-
Transp. Equip. Operatives	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Laborers, Exc. Farm	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
Farm Workers	-	-	-	2	1	1	- 2	- 1	- 1
Service Workers	75	67	7	108	104	2	- 33	- 37	+ 5
Unemployed	39	29	9	53	47	6	- 14	- 18	+ 3

Footnotes: 1. Other races are included in the totals but not shown separately.
2. Source: Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1980, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Series P-20, No. 368, December 1981.

TABLE III

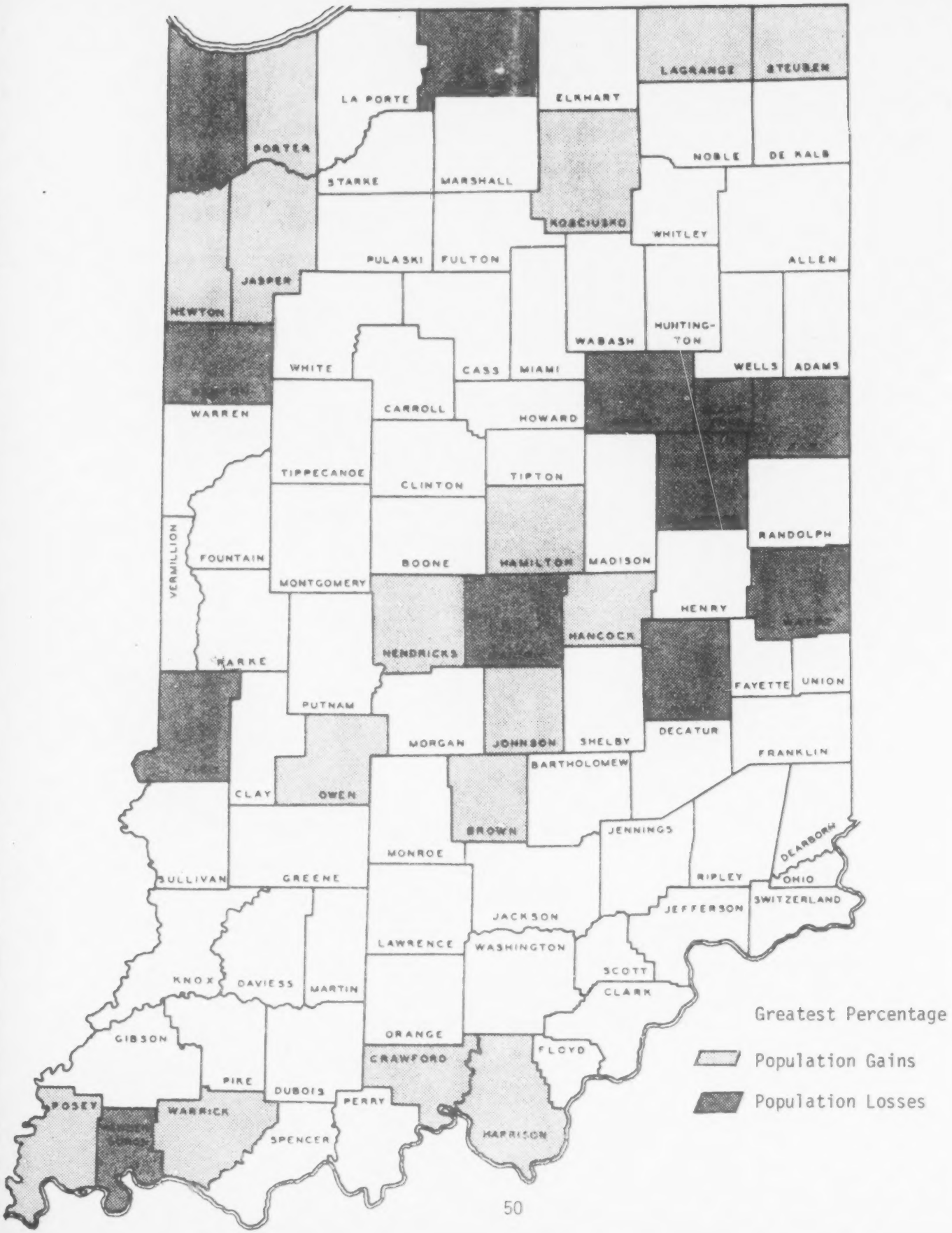
Population by County

County	FY-1983 Projections	1980 Census	1970 Census	1970-1980 Change Number	1970-1980 Change Per Cent
Adams	30,300	29,619	26,871	2,748	10.2
Allen	296,800	294,335	280,455	13,880	4.9
Bartholomew	67,000	65,088	57,022	8,066	14.1
Benton	9,800	10,218	11,262	- 1,044	- 9.3
Blackford	15,250	15,570	15,888	- 318	- 2.0
Boone	38,400	36,446	30,870	5,576	18.1
Brown	13,550	12,377	9,057	3,320	36.7
Carroll	20,100	19,722	17,734	1,988	11.2
Cass	40,500	40,936	40,456	480	1.2
Clark	92,200	88,838	75,876	12,962	17.1
Clay	25,100	24,862	23,933	929	3.9
Clinton	31,400	31,545	30,547	998	3.3
Crawford	10,325	9,820	8,033	1,787	22.2
Daviess	27,850	27,836	26,602	1,234	4.6
Dearborn	35,500	34,291	29,430	4,861	16.5
Decatur	23,850	23,841	22,738	1,103	4.9
DeKalb	34,300	33,606	30,837	2,769	9.0
Delaware	128,200	128,587	129,219	- 632	- 0.5
Dubois	34,900	34,238	30,934	3,304	10.7
Elkhart	140,500	137,330	126,529	10,801	8.5
Fayette	28,550	28,272	26,216	2,056	7.8
Floyd	62,200	61,169	55,622	5,547	10.0
Fountain	19,000	19,033	18,257	776	4.3
Franklin	20,250	19,612	16,943	2,669	15.8
Fulton	19,850	19,335	16,984	2,351	13.8
Gibson	33,700	33,156	30,444	2,712	8.9
Grant	79,000	80,934	83,955	- 3,021	- 3.6
Greene	31,200	30,416	26,894	3,522	13.1
Hamilton	94,300	82,027	54,538	27,489	50.4
Hancock	47,200	43,939	35,096	8,843	25.2
Harrison	29,650	27,276	20,423	6,853	33.6
Hendricks	75,800	69,804	53,974	15,830	29.3
Henry	52,900	53,336	52,603	733	1.4
Howard	86,900	86,896	83,198	3,698	4.4
Huntington	35,300	35,596	34,970	626	1.8
Jackson	37,100	36,523	33,187	3,336	10.1
Jasper	27,950	26,138	20,429	5,709	27.9
Jay	22,850	23,239	23,575	- 336	- 1.4
Jefferson	31,200	30,419	27,006	3,413	12.6
Jennings	23,750	22,854	19,454	3,400	17.5
Johnson	83,200	77,240	61,138	16,102	26.3
Knox	41,400	41,838	41,546	292	0.7
Kosciusko	63,000	59,555	48,127	11,428	23.7
LaGrange	26,900	25,550	20,890	4,660	22.3
Lake	516,000	522,965	546,253	-23,288	- 4.3

Population by County

County	FY-1983 Projections	1980 Census	1970 Census	1970-1980 Change Number	1970-1980 Change Per Cent
LaPorte	108,800	108,632	105,342	3,290	3.1
Lawrence	43,400	42,472	38,038	4,434	11.7
Madison	138,700	139,336	138,522	814	0.6
Marion	755,700	765,233	793,769	-28,536	- 3.6
Marshall	40,600	39,155	34,986	4,169	11.9
Martin	10,875	11,001	10,969	32	0.3
Miami	39,500	39,820	39,246	574	1.5
Monroe	102,100	98,785	85,221	13,564	15.9
Montgomery	35,500	35,501	33,930	1,571	4.6
Morgan	54,700	51,999	44,176	7,823	17.7
Newton	15,900	14,844	11,606	3,238	27.9
Noble	36,300	35,443	31,382	4,061	12.9
Ohio	5,350	5,114	4,289	825	19.2
Orange	19,000	18,677	16,968	1,709	10.1
Owen	17,050	15,841	12,163	3,678	30.2
Parke	16,750	16,372	14,628	1,744	11.9
Perry	19,150	19,346	19,075	271	1.4
Pike	13,650	13,465	12,281	1,184	9.6
Porter	133,200	119,816	87,114	32,702	37.5
Posey	27,850	26,414	21,740	4,674	21.5
Pulaski	13,300	13,258	12,534	724	5.8
Putnam	29,500	29,163	26,932	2,231	8.3
Randolph	29,950	29,997	28,915	1,082	3.7
Ripley	25,200	24,398	21,138	3,260	15.4
Rush	19,150	19,604	20,352	- 748	- 3.7
St. Joseph	240,800	241,617	244,827	- 3,210	- 1.3
Scott	21,300	20,422	17,144	3,278	19.1
Shelby	40,500	39,887	37,797	2,090	5.5
Spencer	19,850	19,361	17,134	2,227	13.0
Starke	22,650	21,997	19,280	2,717	14.1
Steuben	26,000	24,694	20,159	4,535	22.5
Sullivan	21,450	21,107	19,889	1,218	6.1
Switzerland	7,350	7,153	6,306	847	13.4
Tippecanoe	122,500	121,702	109,378	12,324	11.3
Tipton	16,650	16,819	16,650	169	1.0
Union	6,850	6,860	6,582	278	4.2
Vanderburgh	165,700	167,515	168,772	- 1,257	0.7
Vermillion	18,650	18,229	16,793	1,436	8.6
Vigo	111,500	112,385	114,528	- 2,143	- 1.9
Wabash	36,500	36,640	35,553	1,087	3.1
Warren	8,950	8,976	8,705	271	3.1
Warrick	47,100	41,474	27,972	13,502	48.3
Washington	22,550	21,932	19,278	2,654	13.8
Wayne	74,200	76,058	79,109	- 3,051	- 3.9
Wells	25,750	25,401	23,821	1,580	6.6
White	24,500	23,867	20,995	2,872	13.7
Whitley	26,800	26,215	23,395	2,820	12.1
INDIANA	5,564,200	5,490,224	5,195,392	294,832	5.7

Population Changes, 1970-1980 Map A



Map B

Number and Per Cent Nonwhite of County Population, 1980 Census

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-16, Bureau of the Census.

Indiana 485,612
8.8%

TABLE IV

Per Cent Nonwhite Population in Major Cities*
1980 Census

City	Per Cent Nonwhite of Total Population
Gary	74.8
East Chicago	52.2
Indianapolis	22.9
Michigan City	22.3
South Bend	20.5
Fort Wayne	16.8
Marion	16.3
Anderson	14.3
Elkhart	14.0
Jeffersonville	13.9
Lawrence	10.7
Muncie	10.5
Hammond	10.5
Richmond	9.9
Terre Haute	9.9
Evansville	9.6
Kokomo	9.4
Bloomington	8.5
West Lafayette	7.2
New Albany	5.7
Columbus	4.0
Lafayette	2.9

* Cities limited to ones whose nonwhite population numbered 1,000 or more.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-16, Bureau of the Census.

Number of Spanish-Origin Residents, 1980 Census

Map C

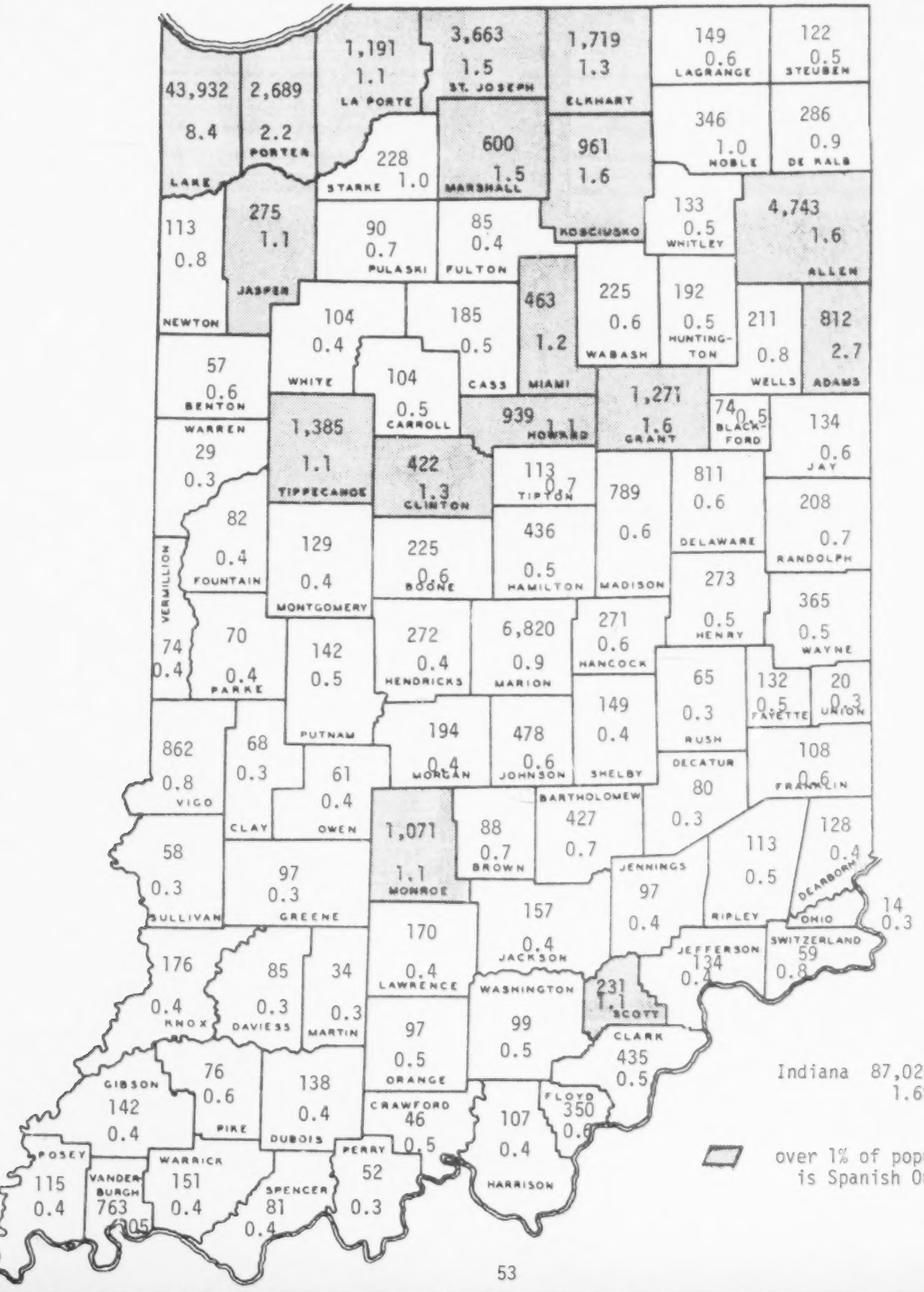


Table V

Per Cent Spanish-Origin Population in Major Cities*
1980 Census

City	Per Cent Spanish Origin of Total Population
East Chicago	42.3
Lake Station	10.3
Whiting	10.0
Hammond	8.3
Decatur	7.5
Gary	7.1
Portage	5.0
Merrillville	4.9
Griffith	3.8
Hobart	3.3
Goshen	3.1
Marion	2.5
Highland	2.5
South Bend	2.4
Fort Wayne	2.2
Bloomington	1.5
Kokomo	1.4
Michigan City	1.4
Elkhart	1.3
Indianapolis	0.9
Muncie	0.8
Evansville	0.5

* Cities limited to ones whose Spanish Origin population numbered 500 or more.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PH 80-V-16, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE VI

Indiana Population Projections for FY-1983 1/

	All Races	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic 2/
Total	5,564,200	5,044,700	519,500	88,000
14-15	181,600	163,800	17,700	4,000
16-19	377,100	343,300	33,800	8,200
20-24	506,400	457,200	49,200	9,900
25-34	922,100	832,900	89,100	15,800
35-44	682,600	625,000	57,600	9,900
45-54	539,400	489,200	50,200	8,100
55-64	516,100	475,600	40,400	4,000
65 and over	644,400	608,700	35,800	2,500
Female	2,868,900	2,596,300	272,600	44,100
14-15	88,700	79,700	9,000	1,900
16-19	188,900	171,500	17,400	4,000
20-24	263,500	238,400	25,000	4,800
25-34	459,900	415,600	44,300	8,500
35-44	336,300	304,300	32,000	5,100
45-54	281,800	252,500	29,200	3,900
55-64	282,400	259,900	22,500	1,900
65 and over	400,600	379,800	20,800	1,500

1/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ White and nonwhite designations are mutually exclusive; Hispanic may be of any race.

TABLE VII

Indiana Labor Force Proiections for FY-1983 1/

	All Races	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic 2/
Total	2,650,000	2,425,200	224,800	35,700
16-17	92,000	86,000	6,000	2,800
18-19	119,600	110,600	9,000	1,800
20-24	372,300	338,200	34,100	5,500
25-34	743,200	673,200	70,000	10,800
35-44	560,000	516,700	43,400	6,600
45-64	685,400	627,100	58,400	8,000
65 and over	77,500	73,500	4,000	300
Female	1,170,300	1,062,000	108,400	15,200
16-17	43,200	39,800	3,400	1,700
18-19	57,900	53,100	4,800	900
20-24	174,300	158,300	15,900	2,200
25-34	321,300	289,800	31,500	4,300
35-44	244,200	222,900	21,300	2,600
45-64	296,200	266,600	29,500	3,300
65 and over	33,300	31,400	1,900	200

1/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ White and nonwhite designations are mutually exclusive; Hispanic may be of any race.

Indiana Unemployment Projections for FY-1983 1/

	All Races	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic 2/
Total	265,000	217,000	48,000	2,900
16-17	29,600	25,800	3,900	N.A.
18-19	29,300	23,900	5,400	N.A.
20-24	64,100	50,600	13,500	N.A.
25-34	75,000	61,500	13,500	N.A.
35-44	32,900	27,100	5,700	N.A.
45-64	31,600	25,800	5,800	N.A.
65 and over	2,500	2,200	300	N.A.
Female	138,700	113,100	25,600	1,700
16-17	15,200	12,700	2,500	N.A.
18-19	15,900	12,500	3,400	N.A.
20-24	32,400	25,000	7,400	N.A.
25-34	39,300	34,100	5,700	N.A.
35-44	18,100	14,700	3,300	N.A.
45-64	16,200	13,000	3,200	N.A.
65 and over	1,200	1,000	100	N.A.

1/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ White and nonwhite designations are mutually exclusive; Hispanic may be of any race.

Indiana Unemployment Rates [1/] Projections for FY-1983

	All Races	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic [2/]
Total	10.0	8.9	21.4	8.1
16-17	32.2	30.0	64.0	N.A.
18-19	24.5	21.6	59.5	N.A.
20-24	17.2	15.0	39.5	N.A.
25-34	10.1	9.1	19.3	N.A.
35-44	5.9	5 3	13.3	N.A.
45-64	4.6	4.1	10.0	N.A.
65 and over	3.2	3.0	7.6	N.A.
Female	11.9	10.7	23.6	11.2
16-17	35.1	31.9	73.1	N.A.
18-19	27.5	23.5	71.6	N.A.
20-24	18.6	15.8	46.2	N.A.
25-34	12.4	11.8	17.9	N.A.
35-44	7.4	6.6	15.5	N.A.
45-64	5.5	4.9	10.9	N.A.
65 and over	3.5	3.3	7.2	N.A.

1/ Rates are based on unrounded data.

2/ White and nonwhite designations are mutually exclusive; Hispanic may be of any race.

TABLE X

FY-1983
Projected Labor Force Data

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	14,825	13,600	1,225	8.2
Allen	150,700	135,300	15,400	10.2
Bartholomew	29,575	26,850	2,725	9.1
Benton	4,270	3,900	370	8.7
Blackford	7,360	6,510	850	11.5
Boone	19,050	17,750	1,300	6.8
Brown	7,640	7,150	490	6.3
Carroll	9,790	9,080	710	7.2
Cass	19,350	17,425	1,925	9.9
Clark	42,650	38,100	4,550	10.7
Clay	11,210	10,280	930	8.3
Clinton	15,500	14,125	1,375	8.8
Crawford	4,050	3,370	680	16.7
Daviess	10,660	9,610	1,050	19.8
Dearborn	17,300	15,100	2,200	12.7
Decatur	11,850	11,000	850	7.2
DeKalb	17,700	15,450	2,250	12.8
Delaware	58,200	51,100	7,100	12.2
Dubois	16,850	15,425	1,425	8.4
Elkhart	67,800	61,400	6,400	9.5
Fayette	13,475	11,425	2,050	15.2
Floyd	29,225	26,200	3,025	10.4
Fountain	8,000	7,130	870	10.8
Franklin	7,520	6,610	910	12.1
Fulton	9,630	8,690	940	9.7
Gibson	15,825	14,625	1,200	7.5
Grant	37,275	32,825	4,450	11.9
Greene	13,000	11,425	1,575	12.0
Hamilton	42,150	40,050	2,100	5.0
Hancock	23,050	21,400	1,550	7.2
Harrison	11,425	10,000	1,425	12.5
Hendricks	35,550	33,950	1,600	4.5
Henry	22,450	19,000	3,450	15.3
Howard	43,500	38,000	5,500	12.6
Huntington	17,475	16,025	1,450	8.4
Jackson	18,075	15,900	2,175	12.0
Jasper	11,400	10,200	1,200	10.4
Jay	11,575	10,175	1,400	12.0
Jefferson	12,700	11,000	1,700	13.3
Jennings	10,000	9,075	925	9.2
Johnson	40,925	37,650	3,275	8.0
Knox	18,425	16,525	1,900	10.3
Kosciusko	29,375	26,950	2,425	8.2
LaGrange	10,725	9,800	925	8.6
Lake	247,000	217,100	29,900	12.1

FY-1983
Projected Labor Force Data

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
LaPorte	50,450	44,900	5,550	11.0
Lawrence	20,075	17,500	2,575	12.8
Madison	56,900	49,800	7,100	12.5
Marion	409,400	372,500	36,900	9.0
Marshall	19,300	17,500	1,800	9.4
Martin	4,310	3,810	500	11.7
Miami	16,150	14,375	1,775	10.9
Monroe	43,300	39,200	4,100	9.5
Montgomery	16,500	15,200	1,300	7.9
Morgan	27,550	25,300	2,250	8.2
Newton	5,650	5,140	510	9.1
Noble	17,075	15,150	1,925	11.2
Ohio	2,160	1,680	480	22.4
Orange	8,020	6,970	1,050	13.1
Owen	5,910	5,330	580	9.7
Parke	6,580	5,970	610	9.2
Perry	7,790	6,690	1,100	14.1
Pike	6,940	6,320	620	8.9
Porter	51,500	47,100	4,400	8.7
Posey	12,550	11,650	900	7.1
Pulaski	6,380	5,870	510	8.1
Putnam	12,100	10,900	1,200	9.8
Randolph	13,500	11,600	1,900	14.0
Ripley	10,800	9,520	1,280	11.9
Rush	8,330	7,510	820	9.8
St. Joseph	119,100	108,000	11,100	9.3
Scott	8,790	7,450	1,340	15.3
Shelby	21,775	19,425	2,350	10.8
Spencer	9,890	8,860	1,030	10.4
Starke	9,580	8,440	1,140	11.9
Steuben	12,275	11,075	1,200	9.9
Sullivan	9,790	8,740	1,050	10.7
Switzerland	3,250	2,740	510	15.8
Tippecanoe	63,700	59,200	4,500	7.0
Tipton	7,030	6,300	730	10.4
Union	3,340	3,000	340	10.3
Vanderburgh	81,750	73,925	7,825	9.6
Vermillion	8,370	7,540	830	10.0
Vigo	51,700	46,500	5,200	10.1
Wabash	18,500	16,725	1,775	9.5
Warren	4,110	3,840	270	6.6
Warrick	19,875	18,300	1,575	7.9
Washington	8,800	7,700	1,100	12.5
Wayne	35,650	31,300	4,350	12.2
Wells	12,575	11,675	900	7.1
White	11,500	10,425	1,075	9.4
Whitley	13,350	12,100	1,250	9.4
INDIANA	2,650,000	2,385,000	265,000	10.0

Projected FY-1983 Labor Force Data
SMSA

SMSA	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate
Anderson	56,900	49,800	7,100	12.5
Bloomington	43,300	39,200	4,100	9.5
Elkhart	67,800	61,400	6,400	9.5
Evansville	150,100	137,200	12,900	8.6
Henderson Co. KY	20,100	18,675	1,425	7.1
Fort Wayne	195,800	176,000	19,800	10.1
Gary-Hammond-E.Chicago	298,500	264,200	34,300	11.5
Indianapolis	619,400	568,000	51,400	8.3
Kokomo	50,500	44,100	6,400	12.6
Lafayette	63,700	59,200	4,500	7.0
Muncie	58,200	51,100	7,100	12.2
South Bend	138,400	125,500	12,900	9.3
Terre Haute	81,100	73,100	8,000	9.9
INDIANA	2,650,000	2,385,000	265,000	10.0

Indiana Establishment Employment 1981 Summary
(In Thousands)

Table XII

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE
Total Establishment Employment	2,102.6	2,101.4	2,113.1	2,128.7	2,142.2	2,138.3	2,111.9	2,118.6	2,143.6	2,125.9	2,109.0	2,079.2	2,117.8
Invol. in Labor-Mgment. Disputes	4.5	1.2	2.2	6.0	6.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.0
Payroll Employment	2,098.1	2,100.2	2,110.9	2,122.7	2,136.0	2,135.5	2,109.3	2,115.7	2,141.4	2,124.0	2,106.6	2,077.6	2,114.8
Manufacturing	657.6	657.8	660.9	663.5	666.3	670.9	658.7	664.1	668.8	652.9	640.3	620.5	656.9
Durable Goods	497.5	497.8	500.9	503.5	504.3	507.2	497.5	501.5	504.7	492.0	481.9	464.0	496.1
Lumber and Wood Products	18.1	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.4	19.3	18.7	19.1	18.6	17.7	16.8	16.5	18.4
Mobile Homes	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.6
Furniture	19.2	19.0	19.8	19.1	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.2	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.9
Stone-Clay-Glass	21.0	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	20.9	21.5	21.5	20.8	20.3	19.8	21.0
Primary Metals	102.3	103.1	103.8	104.1	102.9	105.2	104.2	104.4	103.5	99.6	98.0	95.4	102.2
Steel Mills	66.1	66.7	67.2	67.4	67.4	68.4	68.1	67.7	66.8	64.3	63.6	61.9	66.3
Fabricated Metals	54.0	54.1	53.6	54.6	54.7	54.8	52.2	53.5	54.6	53.5	52.9	50.8	53.6
Structural Metal Products	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	72.6	73.0	73.1	72.6	72.9	73.8	70.6	72.8	74.0	73.0	71.6	70.3	72.5
General Industrial Machinery	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.4	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.2	19.5	19.8	20.2
Electrical Machinery	105.8	106.4	106.0	106.0	108.9	108.3	106.5	105.8	106.7	104.9	102.2	97.4	105.7
Radios, TVs, Phones, El. Comp.	53.5	53.9	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.3	53.2	53.8	54.7	53.8	52.5	51.0	53.6
Equip, Autos, RR, Aircraft	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.7	17.3	16.9	15.8	17.2
Transportation Equipment	83.4	81.8	82.7	84.3	84.5	86.4	85.6	84.5	85.5	83.1	80.5	74.6	83.0
Autos and Parts	47.6	45.9	46.8	47.3	47.0	47.6	47.9	47.6	47.8	45.3	43.1	38.2	45.9
Aircraft and Parts	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.1
Recreational Vehicles	7.3	7.3	7.7	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.1
Instruments	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1
All Other Durables	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	160.1	160.0	160.1	160.0	162.0	163.7	161.3	162.6	164.1	161.0	158.5	156.5	160.8
Food	37.2	37.1	36.9	37.0	39.0	37.7	37.8	38.6	40.1	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
Canning and Preserving	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.9
Apparel and Textiles	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.1
Paper	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.6
Printing	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.0	31.5	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.9
Chemicals	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.6	30.0	30.8	30.3	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.7
Drugs and Medicines	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5
Petroleum Refining	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.7
Rubber and Plastics	31.4	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.6	31.7	30.6	30.9	31.3	30.8	29.5	28.6	30.6
Plastics Products	20.3	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.3	19.9	20.2	19.9	18.9	18.5	20.0
All Other Nondurables	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Nonmanufacturing	1,440.4	1,442.4	1,450.0	1,459.1	1,469.7	1,464.6	1,450.6	1,451.6	1,472.7	1,471.1	1,466.3	1,457.1	1,458.0
Mining and Quarrying	9.2	9.1	9.5	8.4	8.6	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.0
Contract Construction	77.4	74.0	78.3	85.8	87.6	89.9	93.2	95.5	94.2	94.1	88.4	82.1	86.7
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	100.1	103.9	104.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	104.0	104.7	104.4	103.4	102.6	100.6	103.5
Transportation	55.4	55.5	55.8	55.6	56.6	55.8	54.6	55.3	55.6	54.7	53.8	51.8	55.1
Trucking	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.4	33.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.8	32.1	30.6	33.1
Communications	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.0
Utilities	19.3	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.6	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	465.7	459.9	463.2	466.6	471.8	472.1	466.9	469.8	472.3	470.8	473.2	476.2	469.0
Wholesale Trade	104.9	104.6	104.9	106.0	106.1	105.6	104.2	103.7	104.0	103.3	102.9	102.5	104.4
Retail Trade	360.8	355.1	357.3	360.6	365.8	366.5	362.8	366.1	368.2	367.6	370.3	373.7	364.6
General Merchandise	54.3	50.7	50.4	51.4	51.6	51.5	51.4	52.1	52.4	53.2	55.6	57.5	52.7
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.6	101.2	102.4	102.6	102.5	101.6	101.4	100.7	100.3	101.3
Service and Miscellaneous	332.8	335.1	336.8	339.3	343.6	344.4	342.3	342.8	344.9	344.0	344.1	341.8	341.0
Government	354.3	359.6	358.3	357.4	353.7	340.7	331.6	326.6	345.4	347.5	347.9	346.9	347.4
Educational Services	172.9	177.5	176.2	175.0	170.5	148.1	132.9	131.1	163.8	171.2	171.9	170.9	163.4

Establishment employment is nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in industries located in the state. Workers are included whether or not residents of the state.

(EM March 1982)

Released February 1982

Table XIII

Indiana Establishment Employment, 1980 Summary
(In Thousands)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE
Total Establishment Employment	2,162.2	2,153.4	2,160.0	2,161.7	2,155.2	2,131.6	2,106.6	2,115.0	2,146.1	2,148.6	2,153.8	2,149.5	2,145.3
Invol. in Labor-Mgment. Disp.	12.3	14.6	16.6	14.2	2.8	8.1	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.4	8.2
Payroll Employment	2,149.9	2,138.8	2,143.4	2,147.5	2,152.4	2,123.5	2,101.2	2,109.9	2,141.3	2,143.2	2,149.3	2,145.1	2,137.1
Manufacturing	688.5	678.4	677.2	669.7	655.2	638.7	626.3	636.1	651.9	653.2	661.1	659.2	658.0
Durable Goods	526.5	518.5	517.5	510.2	496.4	480.7	469.3	475.3	489.1	491.4	499.1	497.7	497.7
Lumber & Wood Products	19.1	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.5	17.9	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.8
Mobile Homes	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9
Furniture	20.2	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.5	18.7	18.5	18.3	19.2	19.0	19.4	19.4	19.3
Stone-Clay-Glass	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.5	21.5	20.5	20.6	21.2	21.4	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.6
Primary Metals	107.1	106.5	106.9	106.3	102.9	97.5	96.6	94.8	97.5	99.6	101.2	102.7	101.6
Steel Mills	68.2	70.0	68.2	68.1	66.3	62.0	62.4	60.3	62.2	63.9	65.0	66.2	65.2
Fabricated Metals	59.4	57.9	59.2	56.9	53.7	52.6	49.9	52.0	53.3	53.5	54.2	54.2	54.7
Structural Metal Products	14.8	14.5	14.8	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.4	13.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	81.5	79.6	78.0	77.7	76.9	72.9	70.7	71.6	71.9	71.8	72.4	72.6	74.8
General Industrial Machinery	22.6	22.2	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.4	21.2
Electrical Machinery	109.8	107.6	107.8	105.8	96.9	97.0	93.9	95.7	100.0	100.3	104.2	105.2	102.0
Radios, TVs, Phones, El. Comp.	53.8	52.5	53.0	52.4	47.7	50.2	48.3	49.2	51.4	52.1	52.8	53.4	51.4
Equipment, Autos,RR,Aircraft	19.0	17.8	17.6	17.2	15.5	14.6	13.8	14.4	15.5	16.3	17.2	17.6	16.4
Transportation Equipment	84.8	83.6	81.6	79.8	85.1	83.7	80.8	82.2	85.9	85.8	85.9	81.6	83.4
Autos and Parts	49.3	48.2	45.6	44.7	50.6	49.5	46.5	47.7	50.2	50.4	50.2	45.9	48.2
Aircraft and Parts	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.3
Recreational Vehicles	6.2	6.4	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.3
Instruments	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.2
All Other Durable Goods	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1
Nondurable Goods	162.0	159.8	159.7	159.6	158.9	158.0	157.0	160.8	162.8	161.8	162.0	161.5	160.3
Food	36.6	37.0	36.7	36.4	36.1	37.2	38.1	39.3	40.6	39.1	38.4	38.0	37.8
Canning & Preserving	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.7	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.4
Apparel and Textiles	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.2
Paper	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7
Printing	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.3	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	31.0	30.6
Chemicals	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.0
Drugs and Medicines	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.0
Petroleum Refining	4.5	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4
Rubber and Plastics	33.8	33.5	33.7	31.9	30.7	28.5	27.6	29.8	30.4	30.7	31.3	31.5	31.1
Plastics Products	21.4	21.4	21.6	20.9	19.5	18.0	17.9	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.3	20.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	1,461.4	1,460.4	1,466.2	1,477.8	1,497.2	1,484.8	1,474.9	1,473.7	1,489.4	1,490.0	1,488.2	1,485.9	1,479.2
Mining	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.1
Construction	88.5	83.4	84.0	88.0	93.4	92.7	95.0	97.2	96.7	96.5	93.9	90.0	91.6
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	108.1	107.6	108.1	108.4	108.8	103.7	102.4	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.2	101.4	105.0
Transportation	59.5	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.5	57.7	56.4	57.2	57.3	57.9	57.3	56.2	58.0
Trucking	38.4	36.1	36.3	35.7	35.7	34.0	33.0	33.9	34.2	34.8	34.6	33.7	34.9
Communications	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	26.1	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.7
Utilities	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.4	23.7	20.4	20.4	20.3	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.7	21.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	478.6	471.6	474.2	476.6	481.2	480.7	473.6	476.1	477.6	479.5	482.2	486.0	478.2
Wholesale Trade	108.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.5	107.8	106.4	105.6	105.7	106.6	106.3	106.3	107.2
Retail Trade	369.9	363.6	366.2	368.6	372.7	372.9	367.2	370.4	371.9	372.9	375.9	379.7	371.0
General Merchandise	57.9	54.1	53.6	53.9	54.2	53.0	51.8	52.2	52.3	53.5	56.1	58.2	54.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	101.0	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.8	102.8	103.2	103.2	102.2	102.4	101.8	101.7	101.9
Services & Miscellaneous	329.5	330.7	333.2	336.6	340.8	342.0	338.5	339.0	341.0	338.2	338.4	337.6	337.1
Government	349.5	356.2	355.7	357.1	360.8	352.4	351.9	344.8	358.4	360.4	359.6	359.3	355.2
Educational Services	170.5	178.8	177.6	176.3	173.2	149.3	140.8	139.2	169.7	177.2	177.7	176.7	167.2

Establishment employment is nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in industries located in the state. Workers are included whether or not residents of the state.

(BM March 1980) Released February 1981

Indiana Establishment Employment, 1979 Summary
(In Thousands)

Table XIV

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
Total Establishment Employment	2,192.8	2,192.8	2,220.5	2,243.9	2,273.2	2,282.9	2,259.5	2,256.5	2,257.4	2,245.2	2,242.6	2,232.7	2,241.7
Invol. in Labor-Mgment. Disp.	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	5.9	6.4	5.3	5.6	2.9	13.1	12.8	5.4
Payroll Employment	2,189.9	2,189.3	2,218.3	2,241.8	2,271.1	2,277.0	2,253.1	2,251.2	2,251.8	2,242.3	2,229.5	2,219.9	2,236.3
Manufacturing	745.4	743.5	747.8	747.4	748.4	749.6	733.8	728.5	727.0	719.5	705.1	702.5	733.2
Durable Goods Products	577.6	575.8	579.7	579.4	579.1	580.7	564.5	557.0	556.2	551.4	538.9	537.4	564.8
Lumber & Woods Products	21.6	21.1	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.2	21.8	20.8	20.3	22.0
Mobile Homes	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.7
Furniture	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	21.0
Stone-Clay-Glass Products	24.4	23.9	24.7	25.8	26.4	26.7	25.8	25.6	25.2	24.7	24.1	23.9	25.1
Primary Metals	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.2	115.2	115.9	114.9	112.7	110.3	107.7	107.0	106.6	112.1
Steel Mills	72.0	72.0	72.2	72.7	73.3	74.3	74.2	73.1	70.6	68.3	67.8	67.6	71.5
Fabricated Metals Products	65.2	65.6	66.1	65.7	64.9	64.8	62.7	62.0	63.1	62.5	61.5	60.5	63.7
Structural Metals	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	15.7	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	81.0	81.2	81.9	82.4	82.6	83.2	82.0	81.2	80.8	81.3	81.2	81.5	81.7
General Industrial Machinery	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.5	21.9	21.9	22.4	22.2	22.4	22.5
Electrical Machinery	115.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	116.6	116.5	112.2	111.7	114.6	113.2	112.4	111.2	114.2
Radios, TVs, Phones, El Comp.	53.6	53.2	53.8	54.1	54.5	54.0	52.4	55.3	54.9	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.1
Equip. Autos, Aircraft, R.R.	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.8	20.9	20.0	21.0	20.7	20.1	19.2	21.1
Transportation Equipment	111.9	112.2	112.3	109.7	107.0	107.0	101.9	98.2	97.5	97.2	88.7	90.7	102.8
Autos and Parts	70.7	70.8	70.9	69.3	67.8	69.3	65.2	62.1	61.3	61.0	52.5	54.6	64.6
Aircraft and Parts	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.0	20.2	19.6
Recreational Vehicles	12.3	12.5	11.9	10.9	9.9	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	9.0
Instruments	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.8
Nondurable Goods Products	167.8	167.7	168.1	168.0	169.3	168.8	169.3	171.4	170.8	168.0	166.1	165.2	168.4
Food	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.5	38.1	38.6	38.4	40.8	41.5	39.3	38.1	37.7	38.3
Canning and Preserving	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	7.1	8.1	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.5
Apparel and Textiles	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.4	11.6	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.5	12.1
Paper	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.4
Printing	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.8	31.7	31.5	30.9	31.0	30.8	31.0	31.1
Chemicals	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.9	28.3	29.0	29.0	29.2	28.7	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.5
Drugs and Medicines	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.6
Petroleum Refining	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Rubber & Plastics Prods.	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.7	35.3	36.9	36.4	36.2	35.8	35.6	34.9	36.6
Plastics Products	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.7	22.9	23.3	23.0	22.9	23.0	23.0	22.3	23.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	1,444.6	1,445.7	1,470.6	1,494.4	1,522.8	1,527.4	1,519.3	1,522.7	1,524.8	1,522.8	1,524.4	1,517.3	1,503.1
Mining	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2
Contract Construction	86.2	84.3	92.3	101.7	111.6	117.8	116.4	117.4	115.4	113.8	110.9	104.4	106.0
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	108.5	109.3	110.6	108.3	113.1	114.7	113.7	114.2	113.0	112.9	112.3	111.0	111.8
Transportation	61.6	62.2	63.3	60.7	64.8	65.4	64.3	64.5	64.3	64.0	63.4	62.1	63.4
Trucking	37.9	38.6	39.6	36.5	40.2	40.6	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.1	38.3	39.1
Communications	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.9	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.4
Utilities	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	481.2	476.0	485.2	493.3	501.2	503.5	494.9	497.3	498.1	496.3	501.1	504.8	494.4
Wholesale Trade	107.5	107.5	109.0	109.9	111.5	112.5	111.2	111.1	110.4	110.8	110.6	110.4	110.2
Retail Trade	373.7	368.5	376.2	383.4	389.8	391.0	383.7	386.2	387.7	385.5	390.4	394.4	384.2
General Merchandise	60.7	56.6	56.4	56.7	57.3	56.8	56.0	56.8	57.5	58.3	62.4	65.2	58.4
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	98.2	98.4	99.1	100.2	101.6	103.4	103.4	103.6	102.4	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.3
Services and Miscellaneous	317.0	319.3	323.9	330.0	335.4	339.3	335.2	337.4	338.1	335.8	335.4	333.7	331.7
Government	344.0	349.0	349.7	350.7	349.5	338.0	345.2	342.2	347.2	351.7	352.5	351.4	347.6
Educational Services	165.2	170.4	171.3	171.1	168.9	142.6	138.3	137.7	162.0	174.3	175.4	174.7	162.7

Establishment employment is nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in industries located in the state. Workers are included whether or not residents of the state.

(BM March 1980)
Released February 1981

Table XV

Average Hourly Earnings of Indiana Production Workers, by Industry Historical Series

Industry	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	4.02	4.35	4.65	5.04	5.49	6.00	6.60	7.17	7.74	8.49	9.37
Durable Goods	4.10	4.46	4.77	5.19	5.67	6.20	6.84	7.47	8.11	8.82	9.77
Lumber and Wood	2.77	3.40	3.64	3.90	4.16	4.33	4.85	5.20	5.72	6.01	6.22
Furniture	3.18	3.37	3.57	3.75	4.03	4.16	4.47	4.83	5.24	5.70	6.22
Stone-Clay-Glass	3.74	4.05	4.34	4.53	4.89	5.34	5.85	6.42	7.00	7.77	8.46
Primary Metals	4.46	5.01	5.39	6.04	6.69	7.41	8.20	9.14	10.03	11.03	12.22
Fabricated Metals	3.91	4.23	4.50	4.78	5.18	5.69	6.25	6.60	7.11	7.67	8.44
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.11	4.47	4.75	5.11	5.52	6.15	6.70	7.32	7.97	8.64	9.61
Electrical Machinery	3.94	4.22	4.57	4.94	5.41	5.82	6.53	7.04	7.63	8.43	9.20
Transportation Equipment	4.60	5.01	5.35	5.84	6.40	6.88	7.75	8.41	9.13	9.87	10.96
Instruments	3.39	3.62	3.82	4.09	4.49	4.88	5.17	5.54	5.88	6.57	7.27
All Other Durables	3.58	3.55	3.61	3.79	4.19	4.42	4.71	5.21	5.65	6.11	6.92
Nondurable Goods	3.76	3.97	4.17	4.47	4.85	5.23	5.68	6.09	6.64	7.32	7.98
Food Products	3.71	3.81	4.18	4.50	4.74	5.22	5.74	6.24	6.74	7.35	8.05
Apparel and Textiles	2.48	2.60	2.72	2.92	3.15	3.37	3.66	3.86	4.26	4.65	5.03
Paper and Allied	3.64	3.89	4.13	4.41	4.83	5.17	5.61	6.10	6.62	7.29	7.88
Printing and Publishing	4.37	4.56	4.67	4.97	5.33	5.71	6.14	6.42	6.86	7.42	8.03
Petroleum Refining	4.85	5.27	5.57	6.08	6.92	7.48	8.32	9.02	9.93	10.53	11.50
Chemicals	4.28	4.60	4.85	5.23	5.82	6.28	6.71	7.18	7.83	8.72	9.37
Rubber and Plastics	3.44	3.72	3.86	4.10	4.42	4.73	5.30	5.65	6.18	6.21	7.45
All Other Nondurables	2.42	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.83	2.92	3.01	3.40	5.53	4.41	4.87
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	4.25	4.79	5.19	5.49	6.56	7.03	7.69	8.43	9.64	10.26	11.40
Construction	6.39	6.91	7.28	7.86	8.47	8.77	9.51	10.13	11.42	12.25	13.69
Trans./Comm./Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	2.86	3.09	3.25	3.42	3.69	3.95	4.29	4.64	5.10	5.47	5.83
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	2.90	2.99	3.08	3.50	3.67	3.85	3.94	4.35	4.56	5.00	5.40
Services	2.71	2.85	3.03	3.25	3.48	3.78	4.10	4.31	4.63	5.22	5.77

Earnings averages includes premium pay for over time, holidays and late-shift work.

Table XVI

Average Weekly Hours for Indiana Production Workers,
by Industry
Historical Series

Industry	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	40.1	41.1	41.5	40.6	39.8	40.6	41.2	41.2	40.5	39.8	40.1
Durable Goods	40.0	41.3	41.7	40.6	39.8	40.7	41.3	41.2	40.5	39.7	40.1
Lumber and Wood	40.3	39.5	39.8	38.4	37.7	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.6	37.6	38.2
Furniture	40.6	41.5	41.4	40.1	39.4	40.1	39.9	40.5	39.9	39.1	39.8
Stone-Clay-Glass	41.6	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.9	41.3	42.4	41.7	41.2	41.3
Primary Metals	39.8	41.3	42.1	41.5	39.8	41.3	41.7	42.1	41.6	39.7	40.6
Fabricated Metals	40.2	41.3	41.5	40.4	39.8	40.3	41.1	40.7	40.3	39.6	40.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	40.5	42.2	43.0	42.3	40.3	41.1	41.9	42.1	41.6	40.5	40.7
Electrical Machinery	39.4	40.2	40.8	39.6	39.3	39.9	41.0	39.9	39.6	39.2	39.5
Transportation Equipment	40.4	42.8	42.6	40.4	40.0	41.2	42.2	41.7	40.1	39.7	39.9
Instruments	39.4	40.1	40.3	39.0	38.6	39.2	39.4	38.3	38.7	39.8	39.6
All Other Durables	37.7	39.8	40.4	39.4	38.5	40.4	40.0	40.9	41.2	41.0	40.5
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.2	39.7	40.3	40.7	41.0	40.6	40.2	40.2
Food Products	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	41.6	41.0	40.1	40.2
Apparel and Textiles	35.8	37.3	36.9	36.1	35.5	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.2	36.8	36.9
Paper and Allied	41.5	42.0	42.2	41.7	41.3	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.7	41.9
Printing and Publishing	39.2	39.2	38.1	38.2	37.2	37.9	38.3	39.0	38.7	37.9	36.6
Petroleum Refining	41.9	43.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	44.9	44.6	44.7	44.3	42.2	42.1
Chemicals	41.2	41.0	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.8	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.6
Rubber and Plastics	41.1	41.7	41.3	40.5	39.2	40.5	41.6	41.5	40.5	40.6	40.5
All Other Nondurables	37.1	38.1	38.2	36.8	36.0	38.6	36.6	36.3	36.9	37.9	40.5
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	44.2	43.7	43.7	42.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	43.8	44.0	43.0	41.7
Construction	36.9	35.8	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.7	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.1	36.9
Trans./Comm./Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	36.2	36.1	35.7	34.0	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.5	33.2	32.4	33.0
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	36.8	36.8	36.6	35.4	36.0	36.2	36.8	36.5	36.8	36.8	36.8
Services	32.6	34.0	33.8	33.2	32.8	32.6	32.7	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.4

Figures cover production workers in manufacturing and mining industries only and non-supervisory employees in other industry divisions.

Table XVII

AVERAGE WEEKLY E A R N I N G S FOR INDIANA PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY (in dollars).

H I S T O R I C A L S E R I E S

I N D U S T R Y	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	161.20	178.79	192.98	204.62	218.50	243.60	271.92	295.40	315.94	337.90	375.74
Durable Goods	164.00	184.20	198.91	210.71	225.67	252.34	282.49	307.76	328.97	350.15	391.78
Lurber and Wood	111.63	134.30	144.87	149.76	156.83	171.46	193.52	206.44	220.70	225.98	237.60
Furniture	129.11	139.86	147.80	150.38	158.78	166.82	178.35	195.62	209.14	222.87	247.56
Stone/Clay/Glass	155.58	164.43	178.37	188.00	201.96	223.75	241.61	272.21	291.98	320.12	349.40
Primary Metals	177.51	206.01	226.92	250.66	266.26	306.03	341.94	384.79	417.06	437.89	496.13
Fabricated Metals	157.18	174.70	186.75	193.11	206.16	229.31	256.88	268.62	286.58	303.73	337.60
Nonelectrical Machinery	166.46	188.63	204.25	216.15	222.46	252.77	280.73	308.17	331.70	349.92	391.13
Electrical Machinery	155.24	169.64	186.46	195.62	212.61	232.22	267.73	280.90	301.97	330.46	363.40
Transportation Equipment	185.84	214.43	227.91	235.94	256.00	283.46	327.05	350.70	366.62	391.84	437.30
Instruments	133.57	145.16	153.95	159.51	173.31	191.30	203.70	212.18	227.56	261.49	287.89
All Other Durables	134.97	141.29	145.84	149.33	161.32	178.57	188.40	213.09	232.62	250.51	280.26
Nondurable Goods	151.90	161.58	169.30	179.69	192.55	210.77	231.18	249.69	269.54	294.26	320.80
Food Products	153.59	156.97	172.22	184.05	193.87	211.41	234.19	259.58	276.34	294.74	323.61
Apparel and Textiles	88.78	96.98	100.37	105.41	111.83	124.35	133.90	141.66	154.46	171.12	185.61
Paper and Allied	151.06	163.38	174.29	183.90	199.48	216.11	236.10	253.03	296.11	311.28	330.17
Printing and Publishing	171.30	178.75	177.93	189.85	198.28	216.41	235.16	250.36	267.70	281.22	293.90
Petroleum Refining	203.22	226.61	239.51	263.26	292.02	335.65	371.07	403.19	439.89	444.37	464.15
Chemicals	176.34	188.60	204.19	221.75	246.19	268.78	291.89	313.05	340.48	379.32	408.53
Rubber and Plastics	203.22	155.12	159.42	155.12	173.26	191.57	220.48	234.48	250.02	274.51	301.72
All Other Nondurable Goods	89.76	97.16	102.38	103.41	101.88	112.71	110.17	123.41	141.17	167.14	197.24
Nonmanufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining	187.85	209.32	226.80	234.97	290.61	310.73	339.90	369.23	423.77	441.18	475.38
Construction	235.79	247.38	270.09	292.39	312.54	330.63	354.72	382.91	428.78	454.48	505.16
Trans./Comm./Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade	103.53	111.55	116.03	116.28	125.83	134.70	143.72	155.44	171.15	177.23	192.39
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	106.72	110.03	112.73	123.90	132.12	139.37	144.99	158.78	167.43	184.00	198.72
Services	88.35	96.90	102.41	107.90	114.14	123.23	134.07	142.66	152.20	171.74	186.95
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: Average weekly earnings figures are for production workers in manufacturing and mining industries and nonsupervisory employees in other industry divisions. Earnings averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays and late shift work.

Table XVIII

Indiana Hours and Gross Earnings
1982

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Manufacturing	369.74	384.15	380.83	38.0	39.9	39.1	9.73	9.75	9.74
Durable Goods	380.77	398.73	394.91	37.7	39.4	39.1	10.10	10.12	10.10
Lumber and Wood	216.39	240.14	233.58	35.3	38.3	36.9	6.13	6.27	6.33
Furniture	240.68	239.73	244.08	37.2	37.4	37.9	6.47	6.41	6.44
Stone-Clay-Glass	349.87	353.60	370.35	39.4	40.0	41.8	8.88	8.84	8.86
Primary Metals	486.26	507.26	486.79	38.5	40.1	38.3	12.63	12.65	12.71
Fabricated Metals	328.37	341.60	340.76	37.7	39.4	38.9	8.71	8.67	8.76
Nonelectrical Machinery	387.69	406.82	395.21	39.2	40.2	39.8	9.89	10.12	9.93
Electrical Machinery	351.71	366.27	370.11	37.1	38.8	39.0	9.48	9.44	9.49
Transportation Equipment	411.23	439.57	444.64	36.2	38.9	39.7	11.36	11.30	11.20
Instruments	281.58	314.65	308.48	36.1	40.6	39.6	7.80	7.75	7.79
All Other Durables	289.25	302.40	284.83	39.3	40.7	38.7	7.36	7.43	7.36
Nondurable Goods	332.28	335.69	335.55	39.0	39.4	39.2	8.52	8.52	8.56
Food Products	358.97	352.69	347.13	40.7	40.4	39.9	8.82	8.73	8.70
Apparel and Textiles	179.40	185.99	187.41	34.5	34.7	34.9	5.20	5.36	5.37
Paper and Allied	331.70	338.66	336.57	40.5	41.1	40.6	8.19	8.24	8.29
Printing and Publishing	297.97	289.32	301.65	35.6	34.9	36.3	8.37	8.29	8.31
Petroleum Refining	517.83	501.42	506.35	42.1	40.7	41.0	12.30	12.32	12.35
Chemicals	432.13	439.56	432.41	43.3	42.8	41.3	9.98	10.27	10.47
Rubber and Plastics	287.08	310.45	309.29	36.9	39.7	39.4	7.78	7.82	7.85
All Other Nondurables	206.05	214.00	209.31	38.3	42.8	42.2	5.38	5.00	4.96
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	559.72	544.85	542.16	43.9	42.5	43.9	12.75	12.82	12.35
Construction	504.35	538.76	537.54	35.0	36.7	37.2	14.41	14.68	14.45
Trans./Comm./Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	189.03	192.10	194.59	31.4	31.7	31.9	6.02	6.06	6.10
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	206.75	210.73	208.80	36.4	35.9	36.0	5.68	5.87	5.80
Services	195.37	197.07	192.28	32.4	32.9	32.1	6.03	5.99	5.99

Figures cover production workers in manufacturing and mining industries only and non-supervisory employees in other industry divisions. Earnings averages include premium pay for over time, holidays, and late-shift work.

Map D

COMMUTING PATTERNS BETWEEN COUNTIES

Source: 1970 CENSUS

Counts of under 50 are omitted

Prepared by
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION
INDIANA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

Map E

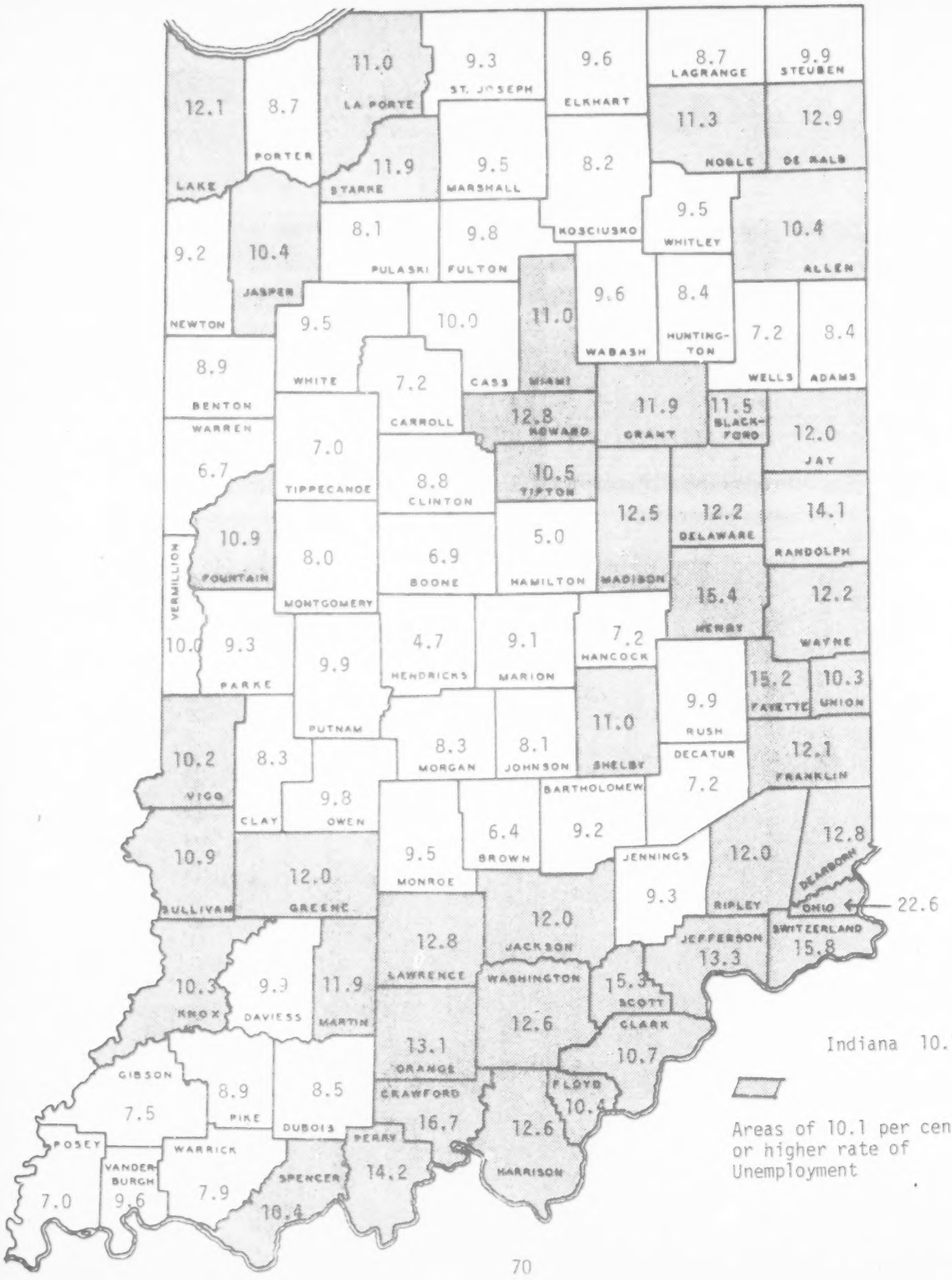


Table XIX

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Made in cooperation with)
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CPS BENCHMARK: 1981
EMPLOYMENT BENCHMARK: 1980

These Labor Force Estimates are prepared according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures. The state and area estimates are developed primarily for the purpose of allocating federal funds as mandated by Congress. As stated in previous publications, the methodology required to produce estimates for that purpose makes the data less reliable as measures of economic conditions than the national estimate.

1981
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
UNITED STATES	106392000	98312000	8080000	7.6
INDIANA	2616000	2353000	263000	10.1
ANDERSON SMSA	56200	49200	7000	12.5
BLOOMINGTON SMSA	42800	38700	4100	9.5
ELKHART SMSA	66900	60500	6400	9.6
EVANSVILLE SMSA	147900	135200	12700	8.6
HENDERSON Co.KY.(Evansville SMSA)	19800	18400	1400	7.1
FORT WAYNE SMSA	193500	173600	19900	10.3
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO SMSA	294700	260900	33800	11.5
INDIANAPOLIS SMSA	611300	559900	51400	8.4
KOKOMO SMSA	49800	43600	6200	12.5
LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE SMSA	62800	58400	4400	7.0
MUNCIE SMSA	57600	50600	7000	12.2
SOUTH BEND SMSA	136700	123900	12800	9.3
TERRE HAUTE SMSA	80100	72100	8000	10.0
NEW ALBANY AREA(Louisville SMSA)	70900	63400	7500	10.5
ADAMS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	14650	13425	1225	8.4
ALLEN (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	149000	133500	15500	10.4
BARTHOLOMEW	29200	26500	2700	9.2
BENTON	4210	3840	370	8.9
BLACKFORD	7260	6420	840	11.5
BOONE (Indianapolis SMSA)	18800	17500	1300	6.9
BROWN	7540	7060	480	6.4
CARROLL	9670	8970	700	7.2
CASS	19100	17200	1900	10.0
CLARK (New Albany area)	42100	37600	4500	10.7
CLAY (Terre Haute SMSA)	11075	10150	925	8.3
CLINTON	15300	13950	1350	8.8
CRAWFORD	4000	3330	670	16.7
DAVIESS	10530	9490	1040	9.9
DEARBORN (Cincinnati SMSA)	17075	14900	2175	12.8
DECATUR	11700	10850	850	7.2
DEKALB (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	17500	15225	2275	12.9
DELAWARE (Muncie SMSA)	57600	50600	7000	12.2
DUBOIS	16625	15225	1400	8.5
ELKHART (Elkhart SMSA)	66900	60500	6400	9.6
FAYETTE	13300	11275	2025	15.2
FLOYD (New Albany area)	28850	25850	3000	10.4
FOUNTAIN	7900	7040	860	10.9
FRANKLIN	7420	6520	900	12.1
FULTON	9510	8580	930	9.8

NOTES: 1) Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data.
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Indiana Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics
10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Prepared 4/16/1982

1981
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
GIBSON (Evansville SMSA)	15600	14425	1175	7.5
GRANT	36800	32400	4400	11.9
GREENE	12825	11275	1550	12.0
HAMILTON (Indianapolis SMSA)	41600	39500	2100	5.0
HANCOCK (Indianapolis SMSA)	22750	21100	1650	7.2
HARRISON	11280	9860	1420	12.6
HENDRICKS (Indianapolis SMSA)	35100	33500	1600	4.7
HENRY	22150	18750	3400	15.4
HOWARD (Kokomo SMSA)	42900	37400	5500	12.8
HUNTINGTON	17250	15800	1450	8.4
JACKSON	17850	15700	2150	12.0
JASPER	11250	10075	1175	10.4
JAY	11425	10050	1375	12.0
JEFFERSON	12525	10850	1675	13.3
JENNINGS	9870	8960	910	9.3
JOHNSON (Indianapolis SMSA)	40400	37100	3300	8.1
KNOX	18200	16325	1875	10.3
KOSCIUSKO	29000	26600	2400	8.2
LAGRANGE	10590	9670	920	8.7
LAKE (Gary SMSA)	243900	214500	29400	12.1
LA PORTE	49800	44300	5500	11.0
LAWRENCE	19825	17275	2550	12.8
MADISON (Anderson SMSA)	56200	49200	7000	12.5
MARION (Indianapolis SMSA)	404100	367200	36900	9.1
MARSHALL (South Bend SMSA)	19075	17275	1800	9.5
MARTIN	4250	3750	500	11.9
MIAMI	15950	14200	1750	11.0
MONROE (Bloomington SMSA)	42800	38700	4100	9.5
MONTGOMERY	16300	15000	1300	8.0
MORGAN (Indianapolis SMSA)	27200	24950	2250	8.3
NEWTON	5570	5060	510	9.2
NOBLE	16850	14950	1900	11.3
OHIO	2130	1650	480	22.6
ORANGE	7910	6870	1040	13.1
OWEN	5830	5260	570	9.8
PARKE	6490	5890	600	9.3
PERRY	7690	6600	1090	14.2
PIKE	6850	6240	610	8.9
PORTER (Gary SMSA)	50900	46500	4400	8.7
POSEY (Evansville SMSA)	12375	11500	875	7.0
PULASKI	6300	5790	510	8.1
PUTNAM	11950	10775	1175	9.9
RANDOLPH	13325	11450	1875	14.1
RIPLEY	10650	9380	1270	12.0
RUSH	8220	7410	810	9.9
ST.JOSEPH (South Bend SMSA)	117500	106600	10900	9.3
SCOTT	8670	7340	1330	15.3
SHELBY (Indianapolis SMSA)	21500	19150	2350	11.0
SPENCER	9760	8740	1020	10.4
STARKE	9460	8330	1130	11.9
STEUBEN	12125	10925	1200	9.9
SULLIVAN (Terre Haute SMSA)	9670	8620	1050	10.9
SWITZERLAND	3210	2700	510	15.8
TIPPECANOE (Lafayette SMSA)	62800	58400	4400	7.0
TIPTON (Kokomo SMSA)	6940	6210	730	10.5
UNION	3300	2960	340	10.3
VANDERBURGH (Evansville SMSA)	80600	72900	7700	9.6
VERMILLION (Terre Haute SMSA)	8270	7440	830	10.0
VIGO (Terre Haute SMSA)	51100	45900	5200	10.2
WABASH	18275	16525	1750	9.6
WARREN	4060	3790	270	6.7
WARRICK (Evansville SMSA)	19600	18050	1550	7.9
WASHINGTON	8680	7590	1090	12.6
WAYNE	35200	30900	4300	12.2
WELLS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	12425	11525	900	7.2
WHITE	11350	10275	1075	9.5
WHITLEY	13175	11925	1250	9.5

Indiana Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics
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LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Made in cooperation with)
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CPS BENCHMARK: 1981
EMPLOYMENT BENCHMARK: 1980

These Labor Force Estimates are prepared according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures. The state and area estimates are developed primarily for the purpose of allocating federal funds as mandated by Congress. As stated in previous publications, the methodology required to produce estimates for that purpose makes the data less reliable as measures of economic conditions than the national estimate.

1980
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
UNITED STATES	106940000	99303000	7637000	7.1
INDIANA	2630000	2378000	252000	9.6
ANDERSON SMSA	59100	49600	9500	16.0
BLOOMINGTON SMSA	41800	38400	3400	8.0
ELKHART SMSA	68900	61000	7900	11.5
EVANSVILLE SMSA	146700	136500	10200	6.9
HENDERSON Co.KY.(Evansville SMSA)	19850	18550	1300	6.6
FORT WAYNE SMSA	196400	177000	19400	9.9
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO SMSA	299400	266000	33400	11.2
INDIANAPOLIS SMSA	604200	559500	44700	7.4
KOKOMO SMSA	51000	43300	7700	15.1
LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE SMSA	61900	58000	3900	6.4
MUNCIE SMSA	57500	51200	6300	11.0
SOUTH BEND SMSA	140400	127300	13100	9.4
TERRE HAUTE SMSA	82800	76200	6600	8.0
NEW ALBANY AREA(Louisville SMSA)	70700	64900	5800	8.2
ADAMS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	15275	13675	1600	10.4
ALLEN (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	150600	136000	14600	9.7
BARTHOLOMEW	29350	26300	3050	10.4
BENTON	4310	3980	330	7.6
BLACKFORD	7360	6530	830	11.2
BOONE (Indianapolis SMSA)	18700	17475	1225	6.5
BROWN	7100	6660	440	6.3
CARROLL	9810	9220	590	6.0
CASS	19025	16925	2100	11.0
CLARK (New Albany area)	41900	38400	3500	8.4
CLAY (Terre Haute SMSA)	11650	10725	925	7.9
CLINTON	14875	13550	1325	8.9
CRAWFORD	4160	3530	630	15.1
DAVIESS	10560	9600	960	9.1
DEARBORN (Cincinnati SMSA)	16650	15000	1650	10.0
DECATUR	11375	10675	700	6.2
DEKALB (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	17775	15525	2250	12.6
DELAWARE (Muncie SMSA)	57500	51200	6300	11.0
DUBOIS	17100	15800	1300	7.6
ELKHART (Elkhart SMSA)	68900	61000	7900	11.5
FAYETTE	13375	11525	1850	13.9
FLOYD (New Albany area)	28700	26450	2250	7.9
FOUNTAIN	7740	6950	790	10.2
FRANKLIN	7180	6400	780	10.9
FULTON	9230	8440	790	8.6

NOTES: 1) Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data.
2) County data may not add to totals due to rounding.
3) An explanation of methodology is available upon request.

1980
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
GIBSON (Evansville SMSA)	15475	14550	925	6.0
GRANT	37900	32800	5100	13.5
GREENE	12575	11175	1400	11.2
HAMILTON (Indianapolis SMSA)	41500	39500	2000	4.8
HANCOCK (Indianapolis SMSA)	22500	21050	1450	6.4
HARRISON	11650	10425	1225	10.5
HENDRICKS (Indianapolis SMSA)	35000	33500	1500	4.2
HENRY	23850	19900	3950	16.5
HOWARD (Kokomo SMSA)	43700	36900	6800	15.6
HUNTINGTON	17375	15950	1425	8.2
JACKSON	18050	15950	2100	11.6
JASPER	11200	9990	1210	10.8
JAY	11575	10150	1425	12.2
JEFFERSON	12450	10700	1750	14.0
JENNINGS	9830	8800	1030	10.4
JOHNSON (Indianapolis SMSA)	39900	37000	2900	7.3
KNOX	18075	16350	1725	9.6
KOSCIUSKO	29125	26675	2450	8.3
LAGRANGE	9990	9070	920	9.2
LAKE (Gary SMSA)	247500	218600	28900	11.7
LA PORTE	50400	45600	4800	9.5
LAWRENCE	20025	17975	2050	10.2
MADISON (Anderson SMSA)	59100	49600	9500	16.0
MARION (Indianapolis SMSA)	398400	366900	31500	7.9
MARSHALL (South Bend SMSA)	19650	17750	1900	9.7
MARTIN	4060	3600	460	11.3
MIAMI	16125	14300	1825	11.3
MONROE (Bloomington SMSA)	41800	38400	3400	8.0
MONTGOMERY	16375	15250	1125	6.8
MORGAN (Indianapolis SMSA)	26950	24950	2000	7.4
NEWTON	5570	5130	440	7.9
NOBLE	17125	15125	2000	11.7
OHIO	2100	1710	390	18.6
ORANGE	7940	6910	1030	12.9
OWEN	5730	5260	470	8.3
PARKE	6430	5930	500	7.8
PERRY	7860	6740	1120	14.3
PIKE	6530	6060	470	7.2
PORTER (Gary SMSA)	51900	47400	4500	8.7
POSEY (Evansville SMSA)	12300	11600	700	5.7
PULASKI	6150	5620	530	8.5
PUTNAM	12150	11050	1100	9.1
RANDOLPH	13925	11950	1975	14.2
RIPLEY	10420	9410	1010	9.7
RUSH	8300	7480	820	9.9
ST.JOSEPH (South Bend SMSA)	120700	109500	11200	9.3
SCOTT	8990	7590	1400	15.6
SHELBY (Indianapolis SMSA)	21250	19100	2150	10.1
SPENCER	9610	8800	810	8.5
STARKE	9820	8600	1220	12.4
STEUBEN	12300	10975	1325	10.8
SULLIVAN (Terre Haute SMSA)	9900	9110	790	8.0
SWITZERLAND	3120	2710	410	13.0
TIPPECANOE (Lafayette SMSA)	61900	58000	3900	6.4
TIPTON (Kokomo SMSA)	7330	6450	880	12.0
UNION	3230	2910	320	9.8
VANDERBURGH (Evansville SMSA)	79700	73600	6100	7.6
VERMILLION (Terre Haute SMSA)	8540	7870	670	7.8
VIGO (Terre Haute SMSA)	52700	48500	4200	8.0
WABASH	19025	17100	1925	10.1
WARREN	4120	3860	260	6.4
WARRICK (Evansville SMSA)	19350	18200	1150	6.0
WASHINGTON	9150	7860	1290	14.1
WAYNE	35200	31000	4200	11.8
WELLS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	12650	11725	925	7.4
WHITE	11275	10325	950	8.5
WHITLEY	13200	11725	1475	11.2

Indiana Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics
10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Prepared 6/30/1982

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CPS BENCHMARK: 1981
EMPLOYMENT BENCHMARK: 1980

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1979
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
UNITED STATES	104961000	98824000	6137000	5.8
INDIANA	2636000	2467000	169000	6.4
ANDERSON SMSA	61000	55900	5100	8.4
BLOOMINGTON SMSA	41800	38800	3000	7.1
ELKHART SMSA	73300	67400	5900	8.1
EVANSVILLE SMSA	145100	137600	7500	5.2
HENDERSON Co.KY.(Evansville SMSA)	18725	17800	925	5.0
FORT WAYNE SMSA	195000	184400	10600	5.4
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO SMSA	298300	278500	19800	6.7
INDIANAPOLIS SMSA	597100	564300	32800	5.5
KOKOMO SMSA	52400	46700	5700	11.0
LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE SMSA	62000	58900	3100	5.0
MUNCIE SMSA	56900	52700	4200	7.3
SOUTH BEND SMSA	143800	135000	8800	6.1
TERRE HAUTE SMSA	83100	78100	5000	6.0
NEW ALBANY AREA(Louisville SMSA)	71000	66600	4400	6.1
ADAMS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	14525	13650	875	6.0
ALLEN (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	150800	142900	7900	5.2
BARTHOLOMEW	29600	28100	1500	5.0
BENTON	4360	4140	220	5.1
BLACKFORD	7450	7000	450	6.0
BOONE (Indianapolis SMSA)	17575	16800	775	4.3
BROWN	6920	6610	310	4.4
CARROLL	9920	9370	550	5.6
CASS	19150	17800	1350	7.0
CLARK (New Albany area)	42600	40000	2600	6.1
CLAY (Terre Haute SMSA)	11975	11225	750	6.3
CLINTON	14800	13875	925	6.2
CRAWFORD	4030	3560	470	11.7
DAVIESS	10510	9650	860	8.2
DEARBORN (Cincinnati SMSA)	15975	14825	1150	7.2
DECATUR	11475	10850	625	5.5
DEKALB (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	16775	15650	1125	6.7
DELAWARE (Muncie SMSA)	56900	52700	4200	7.3
DUBOIS	17275	16275	1000	5.8
ELKHART (Elkhart SMSA)	73300	67400	5900	8.1
FAYETTE	13775	12550	1225	8.8
FLOYD (New Albany area)	28350	26600	1750	6.1
FOUNTAIN	7970	7410	560	7.0
FRANKLIN	7060	6470	590	8.3
FULTON	9360	8860	500	5.3

NOTES: 1) Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data.
2) County data may not add to totals due to rounding.
3) An explanation of methodology is available upon request.

1979
ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA:	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
GIBSON (Evansville SMSA)	15925	15150	775	4.8
GRANT	38500	35400	3100	8.1
GREENE	13125	12000	1125	8.5
HAMILTON (Indianapolis SMSA)	40000	38800	1200	3.0
HANCOCK (Indianapolis SMSA)	21550	20600	950	4.5
HARRISON	11925	11025	900	7.5
HENDRICKS (Indianapolis SMSA)	33300	32200	1100	3.3
HENRY	24500	21950	2550	10.4
HOWARD (Kokomo SMSA)	44900	39800	5100	11.4
HUNTINGTON	17650	16800	850	4.8
JACKSON	17450	16475	975	5.7
JASPER	10610	9890	720	6.8
JAY	11425	10600	825	7.3
JEFFERSON	12600	11425	1175	9.3
JENNINGS	9920	9370	550	5.6
JOHNSON (Indianapolis SMSA)	38800	37100	1700	4.4
KNOX	17825	16600	1225	6.9
KOSCIUSKO	29250	27450	1800	6.1
LAGRANGE	10190	9440	750	7.4
LAKE (Gary SMSA)	249000	231600	17400	7.0
LA PORTE	49900	46700	3200	6.4
LAWRENCE	20150	18700	1450	7.2
MADISON (Anderson SMSA)	61000	55900	5100	8.4
MARION (Indianapolis SMSA)	399400	375000	24400	6.1
MARSHALL (South Bend SMSA)	20250	18800	1450	7.3
MARTIN	4170	3820	350	8.5
MIAMI	15950	14700	1250	7.8
MONROE (Bloomington SMSA)	41800	38800	3000	7.1
MONTGOMERY	16375	15550	825	5.0
MORGAN (Indianapolis SMSA)	26300	24950	1350	5.1
NEWTON	5580	5280	300	5.5
NOBLE	17275	16075	1200	7.0
OHIO	2030	1770	260	12.9
ORANGE	7850	7150	700	8.9
OWEN	5860	5500	360	6.1
PARKE	6300	5860	440	7.0
PERRY	8000	7200	800	10.0
PIKE	6940	6540	400	5.7
PORTER (Gary SMSA)	49300	46900	2400	4.9
POSEY (Evansville SMSA)	11650	11150	500	4.2
PULASKI	6100	5740	360	5.9
PUTNAM	12250	11400	850	6.9
RANDOLPH	14475	13350	1125	7.8
RIPLEY	10450	9760	690	6.6
RUSH	8210	7630	580	7.1
ST.JOSEPH (South Bend SMSA)	123500	116200	7300	5.9
SCOTT	8780	7920	860	9.8
SHELBY (Indianapolis SMSA)	20350	18950	1400	6.9
SPENCER	10280	9590	690	6.7
STARKE	9330	8700	630	6.8
STEUBEN	12075	11350	725	6.1
SULLIVAN (Terre Haute SMSA)	9480	8890	590	6.2
SWITZERLAND	3220	2930	290	9.2
TIPPECANOE (Lafayette SMSA)	62000	58900	3100	5.0
TIPTON (Kokomo SMSA)	7480	6860	620	8.2
UNION	3070	2850	220	7.0
VANDERBURGH (Evansville SMSA)	81300	76700	4600	5.6
VERMILLION (Terre Haute SMSA)	8230	7590	640	7.7
VIGO (Terre Haute SMSA)	53400	50400	3000	5.6
WABASH	19650	18450	1200	6.2
WARREN	4140	3930	210	5.1
WARRICK (Evansville SMSA)	18775	17900	875	4.7
WASHINGTON	9560	8690	870	9.1
WAYNE	35400	32500	2900	8.3
WELLS (Ft.Wayne SMSA)	12850	12175	675	5.3
WHITE	11275	10675	600	5.3
WHITLEY	13250	12550	700	5.3

Indiana Employment Security Division, Research and Statistics
10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Prepared: 6/30/1982

TABLE XXII

Total Number Different Individuals
Unemployed in FY-1983

County		County	
Adams	3,675	LaPorte	16,650
Allen	46,200	Lawrence	7,725
Bartholomew	8,175	Madison	21,300
Benton	1,110	Marion	110,700
Blackford	2,550	Marshall	5,400
Boone	3,975	Martin	1,500
Brown	1,575	Miami	5,325
Carroll	2,130	Monroe	12,300
Cass	5,775	Montgomery	3,900
Clark	13,650	Morgan	6,750
Clay	2,790	Newton	1,530
Clinton	4,125	Noble	5,775
Crawford	2,040	Ohio	1,440
Daviess	3,150	Orange	3,150
Dearborn	6,600	Owen	1,740
Decatur	2,550	Parke	1,830
DeKalb	6,750	Perry	3,300
Delaware	21,300	Pike	1,860
Dubois	4,275	Porter	13,200
Elkhart	19,200	Posey	2,700
Fayette	6,150	Pulaski	1,530
Floyd	9,075	Putnam	3,600
Fountain	2,610	Randolph	5,700
Franklin	2,730	Ripley	3,840
Fulton	2,820	Rush	2,460
Gibson	3,600	St. Joseph	33,300
Grant	13,350	Scott	4,020
Greene	4,725	Shelby	7,050
Hamilton	7,550	Spencer	3,090
Hancock	4,950	Starke	3,420
Harrison	4,275	Steuben	3,600
Hendricks	6,000	Sullivan	3,150
Henry	10,350	Switzerland	1,530
Howard	16,500	Tippecanoe	13,475
Huntington	4,350	Tipton	2,190
Jackson	6,525	Union	1,020
Jasper	3,600	Vanderburgh	23,475
Jay	4,200	Vermillion	2,490
Jefferson	5,100	Vigo	15,600
Jennings	2,775	Wabash	5,325
Johnson	9,825	Warren	850
Knox	5,700	Warrick	4,725
Kosciusko	7,275	Washington	3,300
LaGrange	2,775	Wayne	13,050
Lake	89,700	Wells	2,700
		White	3,225
		Whitley	3,750
		INDIANA	797,600

TABLE XXIII

FY-1983 Long-Term Unemployed
Total Number of Different Individuals
(15 or More Consecutive Weeks)

County		County	
Adams	1,225	LaPorte	4,200
Allen	12,575	Lawrence	1,675
Bartholomew	2,475	Madison	4,750
Benton	350	Marion	34,150
Blackford	625	Marshall	1,600
Boone	1,175	Martin	350
Brown	425	Miami	1,350
Carroll	650	Monroe	3,600
Cass	1,625	Montgomery	1,250
Clark	3,550	Morgan	2,225
Clay	925	Newton	475
Clinton	1,300	Noble	1,425
Crawford	350	Ohio	175
Daviess	900	Orange	675
Dearborn	1,450	Owen	500
Decatur	775	Parke	550
DeKalb	1,475	Perry	650
Delaware	4,850	Pike	575
Dubois	1,400	Porter	4,300
Elkhart	5,650	Posey	825
Fayette	1,125	Pulaski	500
Floyd	2,450	Putnam	1,000
Fountain	675	Randolph	1,125
Franklin	625	Ripley	900
Fulton	800	Rush	700
Gibson	1,150	St. Joseph	9,925
Grant	3,100	Scott	725
Greene	1,075	Shelby	1,825
Hamilton	1,475	Spencer	825
Hancock	1,525	Starke	800
Harrison	950	Steuben	1,025
Hendricks	1,000	Sullivan	825
Henry	1,875	Switzerland	275
Howard	3,625	Tippecanoe	4,125
Huntington	1,450	Tipton	575
Jackson	1,500	Union	275
Jasper	950	Vanderburgh	6,825
Jay	975	Vermillion	700
Jefferson	1,050	Vigo	4,325
Jennings	825	Wabash	1,550
Johnson	3,200	Warren	225
Knox	1,525	Warrick	1,525
Kosciusko	2,400	Washington	725
LaGrange	900	Wayne	2,975
Lake	20,600	Wells	825
		White	950
		Whitley	1,125
		INDIANA	213,050

TABLE XXIV

Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
FY-1983 Projections

County	
Adams	550
Allen	7,350
Bartholomew	1,180
Benton	120
Blackford	230
Boone	440
Brown	80
Carroll	210
Cass	750
Clark	1,420
Clay	260
Clinton	450
Crawford	60
Daviess	310
Dearborn	450
Decatur	330
DeKalb	560
Delaware	2,420
Dubois	810
Elkhart	3,770
Fayette	590
Floyd	820
Fountain	250
Franklin	110
Fulton	290
Gibson	440
Grant	1,630
Greene	290
Hamilton	1,060
Hancock	440
Harrison	240
Hendricks	580
Henry	680
Howard	2,060
Huntington	620
Jackson	620
Jasper	310
Jay	380
Jefferson	540
Jennings	240
Johnson	910
Knox	670
Kosciusko	1,080
LaGrange	330
Lake	10,960
LaPorte	2,040
Lawrence	590
Madison	2,520
Marion	21,250
Marshall	660
Martin	290
Miami	520
Monroe	2,030
Montgomery	620
Morgan	450
Newton	160
Noble	550
Ohio	20
Orange	280
Owen	90
Parke	120
Perry	290
Pike	170
Porter	1,920
Posey	330
Pulaski	150
Putnam	420
Randolph	500
Ripley	370
Rush	220
St. Joseph	4,900
Scott	200
Shelby	600
Spencer	230
Starke	180
Steuben	370
Sullivan	250
Switzerland	60
Tippecanoe	2,790
Tipton	190
Union	50
Vanderburgh	4,130
Vermillion	210
Vigo	2,520
Wabash	730
Warren	90
Warrick	540
Washington	230
Wayne	1,530
Wells	380
White	380
Whitley	380
INDIANA	105,350

VIET-NAM ERA VETERANS

COUNTY	1979 POPULATION	FISCAL YEAR 1983 PROJECTIONS LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
ADAMS	1030	980	920	60	6.1
ALLEN	13510	12830	11810	1020	8.0
BARTHOLOMEW	2870	2720	2530	190	7.0
BENTON	540	520	480	40	7.7
BLACKFORD	700	670	610	60	9.0
BOONE	1030	980	930	50	5.1
BROWN	390	370	350	20	5.4
CARROLL	660	630	590	40	6.3
CASS	1640	1560	1440	120	7.7
CLARK	4090	3880	3560	320	8.2
CLAY	930	890	830	60	6.7
CLINTON	1280	1210	1130	80	6.6
CRAWFORD	190	180	160	20	11.1
DAVIESS	930	890	750	140	15.7
DEARBORN	1050	1000	900	100	10.0
DECATUR	1140	1080	1020	60	5.6
DEKALB	1400	1330	1200	130	9.8
DELAWARE	5860	5560	5030	530	9.5
DUBOIS	1300	1230	1150	80	6.5
ELKHART	5010	4750	4400	350	7.4
FAYETTE	970	920	810	110	12.0
FLOYD	2840	2700	2480	220	8.1
FOUNTAIN	760	720	660	60	8.3
FRANKLIN	620	590	530	60	10.2
FULTON	500	480	440	40	8.3
GIBSON	1230	1170	1100	70	6.0
GRANT	3700	3510	3190	320	9.1
GREENE	1060	1000	910	90	9.0
HAMILTON	2230	2110	2030	80	3.8
HANCOCK	1550	1470	1390	80	5.4
HARRISON	870	830	750	80	9.6
HENDRICKS	2680	2540	2450	90	3.5
HENRY	1820	1730	1520	210	12.1
HOWARD	3990	3790	3420	370	9.8
HUNTINGTON	1250	1190	1110	80	6.7
JACKSON	1530	1460	1320	140	9.6
JASPER	800	760	700	60	7.9
JAY	800	760	690	70	9.2
JEFFERSON	1060	1000	900	100	10.0
JENNINGS	700	670	620	50	7.5
JOHNSON	2830	2690	2520	170	6.3
KNOX	1470	1390	1280	110	7.9
KOSCIUSKO	1840	1750	1640	110	6.3
LAGRANGE	890	850	790	60	7.1
LAKE	24150	22920	20770	2150	9.4
LA PORTE	4730	4490	4110	380	8.5
LAWRENCE	1580	1500	1350	150	10.0

NOTE: The Viet-Nam era veteran labor force data are for the 1981 calendar year. These data are the most recent available and should be used for FY '83 planning purposes. The data are derived using DOL ETA guidelines. Areas may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates are computed from unrounded data.

Table XXV (Cont.)

VIET-NAM ERA VETERANS

COUNTY	1979 POPULATION	FISCAL YEAR 1983 PROJECTIONS LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
MADISON	6710	6370	5750	620	9.7
MARION	36720	34850	32410	2440	7.0
MARSHALL	1210	1140	1060	80	7.0
MARTIN	530	510	460	50	9.8
MIAMI	1570	1490	1360	130	8.7
MONROE	4920	4670	4330	340	7.3
MONTGOMERY	1220	1160	1090	70	6.0
MORGAN	2010	1910	1790	120	6.3
NEWTON	410	390	360	30	7.7
NOBLE	1190	1130	1030	100	8.8
OHIO	240	230	190	40	17.4
ORANGE	490	470	420	50	10.6
OWEN	320	300	280	20	6.7
PARKE	580	550	510	40	7.3
PERRY	730	700	620	80	11.4
PIKE	440	420	390	30	7.1
PORTER	4850	4600	4290	310	6.7
POSEY	760	720	680	40	5.6
PULASKI	600	570	530	40	7.0
PUTNAM	980	930	860	70	7.5
RANDOLPH	1300	1230	1100	130	10.6
RIPLEY	840	790	720	70	8.9
RUSH	680	650	600	50	7.7
ST.JOSEPH	10110	9590	8900	690	7.2
SCOTT	630	600	530	70	11.7
SHELBY	1440	1370	1250	120	8.8
SPENCER	660	630	580	50	7.9
STARKE	690	650	590	60	9.2
STEUBEN	1110	1050	970	80	7.6
SULLIVAN	840	800	730	70	8.8
SWITZERLAND	220	210	180	30	14.3
TIPPECANOE	5610	5320	5030	290	5.5
TIPTON	490	470	430	40	8.5
UNION	320	300	280	20	6.7
VANDERBURGH	7600	7210	6670	540	7.5
VERMILLION	680	650	600	50	7.7
VIGO	5700	5410	4990	420	7.8
WABASH	1410	1340	1240	100	7.5
WARREN	190	180	170	10	5.6
WARRICK	970	920	860	60	6.5
WASHINGTON	690	650	590	60	9.2
WAYNE	3010	2860	2590	270	9.4
WELLS	930	880	830	50	5.7
WHITE	880	830	770	60	7.2
WHITLEY	850	810	750	60	7.4
INDIANA	228330	216690	199600	17090	7.9

NOTE: The Viet-Nam era veteran labor force data are for the 1981 calendar year. These data are the most recent available and should be used for FY '83 planning purposes. The data are derived using DOL ETA guidelines. Areas may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates are computed from unrounded data.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

	1983 TOTAL POVERTY	1983 AGE 14+ POVERTY		1983 TOTAL POVERTY	1983 AGE 14+ POVERTY
ADAMS	2600	1700	LAWRENCE	4400	3000
ALLEN	19600	13200	MADISON	10200	6800
BARTHOLOMEW	5000	3300	MARION	62700	42300
BENTON	1000	700	MARSHALL	3700	2500
BLACKFORD	1100	700	MARTIN	1600	1100
BOONE	3300	2200	MIAMI	3700	2500
BROWN	2200	1500	MONROE	12100	8100
CARROLL	1500	1000	MONTGOMERY	2800	1900
CASS	3200	2100	MORGAN	3300	2200
CLARK	6900	4700	NEWTON	1500	1000
CLAY	2800	1900	NOBLE	2800	1900
CLINTON	2600	1800	OHIO	500	400
CRAWFORD	2000	1300	ORANGE	2600	1800
DAVIESS	3600	2400	OWEN	2200	1500
DEARBORN	3400	2300	PARKE	2600	1800
DECATUR	2400	1600	PERRY	2600	1700
DEKALB	2700	1800	PIKE	2000	1400
DELAWARE	12000	8100	PORTER	6900	4700
DUBOIS	2600	1700	POSEY	3300	2200
ELKHART	8300	5600	PULASKI	1400	1000
FAYETTE	2700	1800	PUTNAM	3000	2100
FLOYD	5300	3600	RANDOLPH	2700	1800
FOUNTAIN	1700	1200	RIPLEY	3300	2200
FRANKLIN	2300	1500	RUSH	2200	1500
FULTON	2300	1600	ST.JOSEPH	18100	12200
GIBSON	4400	3000	SCOTT	2600	1700
GRANT	6400	4300	SHELBY	3100	2100
GREENE	3900	2600	SPENCER	3000	2000
HAMILTON	6100	4100	STARKE	2900	2000
HANCOCK	2600	1700	STEUBEN	2700	1800
HARRISON	3100	2100	SULLIVAN	3000	2000
HENDRICKS	3900	2600	SWITZERLAND	1100	700
HENRY	4600	3100	TIPPECANOE	10400	7000
HOWARD	6300	4200	TIPTON	1400	900
HUNTINGTON	1900	1300	UNION	800	500
JACKSON	3200	2200	VANDERBURGH	16100	10800
JASPER	2800	1900	VERMILLION	2300	1600
JAY	2400	1600	VIGO	12600	8500
JEFFERSON	3500	2300	WABASH	2400	1600
JENNINGS	2500	1700	WARREN	1100	700
JOHNSON	6500	4400	WARRICK	4000	2700
KNOX	5800	3900	WASHINGTON	3000	2100
KOSCIUSKO	5100	3400	WAYNE	6900	4600
LAGRANGE	3300	2200	WELLS	1500	1000
LAKE	41900	28200	WHITE	2000	1300
LA PORTE	6900	4700	WHITLEY	2400	1600
			INDIANA	477700	321600

SOURCE: Indiana Employment Security Division Research and Statistics

Total Poverty Population As A Per Cent Of Total Population Map F
FY-1983 Projections

TABLE XXVII

AFDC Welfare Recipients - Adults
1976 -- 1981

Monthly Average Number of Recipients

County	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Adams	75	67	59	58	82	114
Allen	2,666	2,632	2,502	2,393	2,723	2,906
Bartholomew	604	573	558	488	560	644
Benton	39	32	25	27	46	52
Blackford	74	59	48	55	84	99
Boone	102	81	81	93	104	112
Brown	68	60	64	75	89	89
Carroll	75	66	54	52	66	83
Cass	139	111	134	155	206	213
Clark	950	908	893	868	945	978
Clay	112	99	83	75	98	124
Clinton	130	107	104	115	147	176
Crawford	74	71	69	64	56	65
Daviess	151	144	116	124	159	188
Dearborn	194	186	170	181	182	214
Decatur	93	80	78	78	95	116
DeKalb	136	99	78	65	102	130
Delaware	1,278	1,215	1,267	1,297	1,372	1,388
Dubois	100	91	69	69	70	66
Elkhart	1,052	863	756	745	1,027	1,056
Fayette	108	109	103	133	174	222
Floyd	576	594	560	534	613	663
Fountain	33	24	28	28	46	62
Franklin	37	43	46	47	61	60
Fulton	50	42	45	45	46	47
Gibson	175	160	148	139	178	189
Grant	734	611	530	552	718	870
Greene	85	67	58	63	74	83
Hamilton	174	190	173	157	181	211
Hancock	110	115	116	103	113	118
Harrison	49	52	63	54	70	89
Hendricks	143	132	109	100	114	150
Henry	454	365	364	429	464	475
Howard	620	678	450	482	678	790
Huntington	38	27	30	43	77	118
Jackson	219	207	186	197	236	246
Jasper	86	65	44	33	51	90
Jay	117	112	100	99	106	131
Jefferson	196	188	149	136	154	168
Jennings	41	38	69	101	135	147
Johnson	231	230	245	244	285	300
Knox	377	359	350	343	357	372
Kosciusko	160	124	118	142	219	243
LaGrange	54	39	39	54	64	59
Lake	10,979	10,175	9,580	9,527	10,518	11,344

TABLE XXVII
(Cont.)

AFDC Welfare Recipients - Adults
1976 -- 1981

Monthly Average Number of Recipients

County	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
LaPorte	904	827	704	719	808	925
Lawrence	113	104	106	112	139	127
Madison	1,031	937	947	1,043	1,326	1,552
Marion	11,212	10,840	10,137	9,812	10,123	10,558
Marshall	132	119	109	127	155	150
Martin	63	64	53	48	63	77
Miami	146	130	136	128	189	183
Monroe	377	408	394	398	488	531
Montgomery	74	69	57	73	92	113
Morgan	360	330	343	351	395	379
Newton	47	51	42	47	55	64
Noble	89	63	52	60	94	117
Ohio	14	13	15	17	26	26
Orange	88	78	68	50	86	113
Owen	58	46	41	39	49	69
Parke	79	69	65	66	88	98
Perry	117	92	74	67	93	105
Pike	47	51	59	54	65	68
Porter	404	322	337	342	424	420
Posey	170	145	133	143	162	163
Pulaski	12	14	14	16	23	30
Putnam	84	66	51	33	45	69
Randolph	165	145	130	136	191	229
Ripley	73	66	59	60	84	100
Rush	47	48	51	54	71	77
St. Joseph	2,588	2,484	2,291	2,349	2,658	3,015
Scott	146	177	171	168	218	248
Shelby	192	167	136	128	143	161
Spencer	58	55	55	64	79	80
Starke	107	107	121	124	167	192
Steuben	40	33	28	28	42	53
Sullivan	123	96	83	68	66	69
Switzerland	28	37	35	36	46	53
Tippecanoe	529	477	438	351	382	438
Tipton	42	38	37	39	48	50
Union	30	32	30	29	48	54
Vanderburgh	1,937	1,887	1,746	1,729	1,868	1,888
Vermillion	82	75	70	77	91	99
Vigo	786	700	636	597	718	807
Wabash	133	134	118	117	154	184
Warren	36	24	17	20	28	32
Warrick	122	120	125	118	140	165
Washington	77	69	60	73	133	179
Wayne	1,124	994	916	931	1,053	1,103
Wells	69	57	46	56	117	122
White	40	38	38	46	50	48
Whitley	27	23	27	18	29	55
INDIANA	48,180	45,211	42,312	42,039	47,534	51,473

FY-1983 Projections
Adult Welfare Recipients Per 1,000 Residents

Map 6

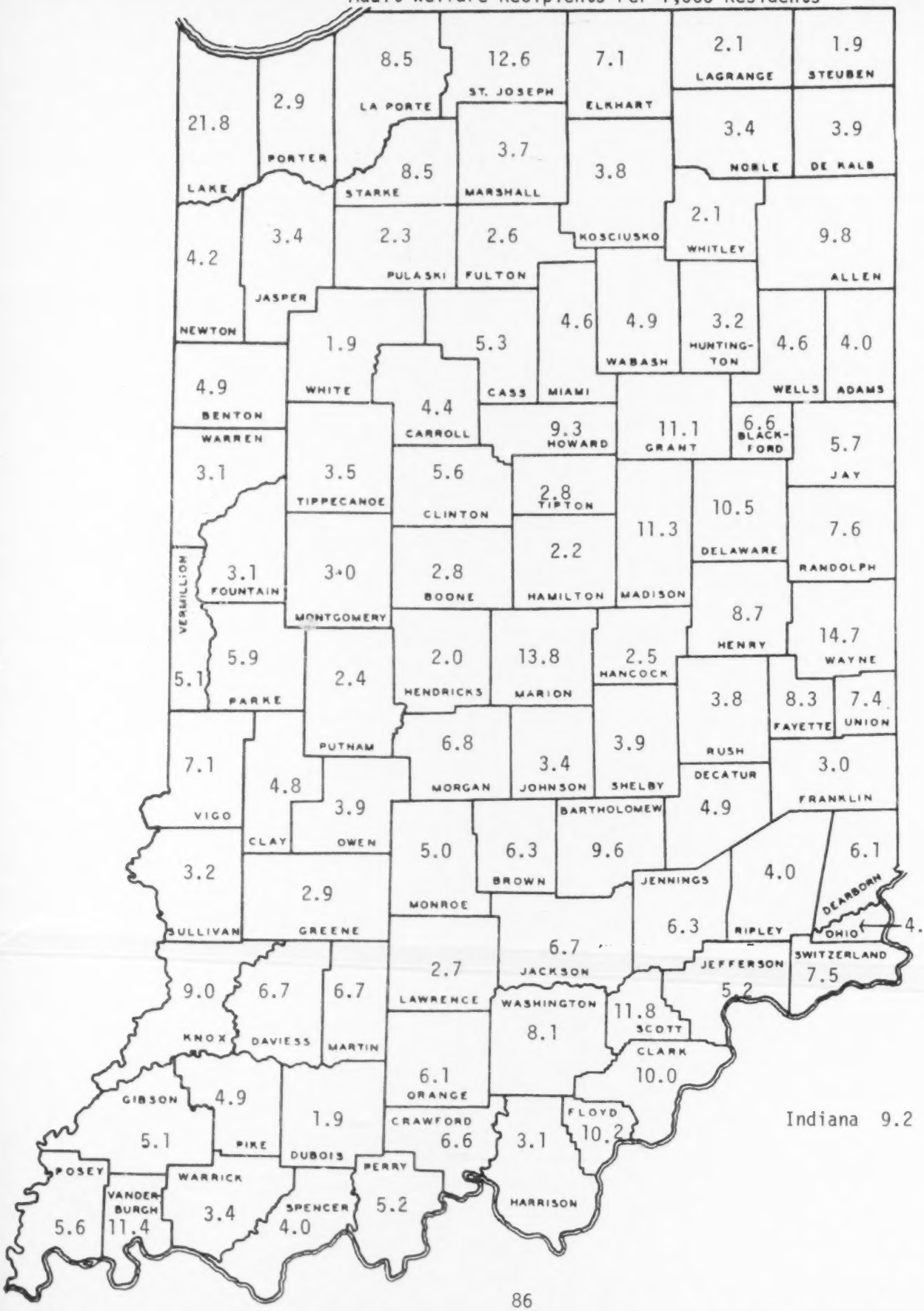

TABLE XXVIII

Projected FY-1983
AFDC Recipients

County	Adults	Children 14-19	Total 14+
Adams	121	53	174
Allen	2,909	1,272	4,181
Bartholomew	644	258	902
Benton	48	23	71
Blackford	101	41	142
Boone	106	42	148
Brown	86	36	122
Carroll	88	39	127
Cass	216	89	305
Clark	921	364	1,285
Clay	121	53	174
Clinton	175	76	251
Crawford	68	32	100
Daviess	187	77	264
Dearborn	215	93	308
Decatur	118	49	167
DeKalb	133	60	193
Delaware	1,348	525	1,873
Dubois	67	30	97
Elkhart	993	421	1,414
Fayette	236	92	328
Floyd	633	257	890
Fountain	58	25	83
Franklin	60	26	86
Fulton	51	24	75
Gibson	171	77	248
Grant	877	349	1,226
Greene	90	36	126
Hamilton	208	87	295
Hancock	118	46	164
Harrison	92	38	130
Hendricks	149	63	212
Henry	462	172	634
Howard	808	321	1,129
Huntington	113	49	162
Jackson	249	106	355
Jasper	96	37	133
Jay	130	55	185
Jefferson	163	63	226
Jennings	150	66	216
Johnson	287	117	404
Knox	373	161	534
Kosciusko	237	99	336
LaGrange	56	25	81
Lake	11,259	4,861	16,120

TABLE XXVIII
(Cont.)

Projected FY-1983
AFDC Recipients

County	Adults	Children 14-19	Total 14+
LaPorte	924	420	1,344
Lawrence	119	49	168
Madison	1,573	622	2,195
Marion	10,403	4,494	14,897
Marshall	150	67	217
Martin	73	32	105
Miami	183	78	261
Monroe	515	192	707
Montgomery	106	43	149
Morgan	371	152	523
Newton	66	27	93
Noble	125	57	182
Ohio	23	10	33
Orange	115	46	161
Owen	66	25	91
Parke	98	39	137
Perry	100	42	142
Pike	67	25	92
Porter	389	159	548
Posey	157	64	221
Pulaski	31	18	49
Putnam	72	29	101
Randolph	229	89	318
Ripley	102	49	151
Rush	72	30	102
St. Joseph	3,035	1,302	4,337
Scott	251	106	357
Shelby	159	68	227
Spencer	80	33	113
Starke	192	77	269
Steuben	49	20	69
Sullivan	69	31	100
Switzerland	55	20	75
Tippecanoe	430	172	602
Tipton	47	19	66
Union	51	21	72
Vanderburgh	1,892	804	2,696
Vermillion	96	42	138
Vigo	788	341	1,129
Wabash	180	76	256
Warren	28	14	42
Warrick	161	69	230
Washington	182	72	254
Wayne	1,094	457	1,551
Wells	119	53	172
White	47	30	77
Whitley	55	25	80
INDIANA	51,000	21,600	72,600

TABLE XXIX

1980-1981 School Dropouts
Grades 7-12

County	Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate
Adams	2,640	82	3.1
Allen	24,348	1,159	4.8
Bartholomew	6,585	273	4.1
Benton	1,343	31	2.3
Blackford	1,567	43	2.7
Boone	3,587	101	2.8
Brown	1,234	71	5.8
Carroll	1,658	82	4.9
Cass	4,005	146	3.6
Clark	8,274	516	6.2
Clay	2,261	84	3.7
Clinton	3,035	92	3.0
Crawford	953	32	3.4
Daviess	2,151	104	4.8
Dearborn	3,702	199	5.4
Decatur	2,463	60	2.4
DeKalb	3,288	118	3.6
Delaware	11,800	522	4.4
Dubois	3,845	67	1.7
Elkhart	12,700	499	3.9
Fayette	2,757	156	5.7
Floyd	5,619	213	3.8
Fountain	1,863	57	3.1
Franklin	1,534	80	5.2
Fulton	1,413	51	3.6
Gibson	2,999	95	3.2
Grant	7,724	565	7.3
Greene	2,963	106	3.6
Hamilton	9,282	260	2.8
Hancock	4,978	176	3.5
Harrison	2,842	106	3.7
Hendricks	7,320	253	3.5
Henry	5,645	269	4.8
Howard	9,010	399	4.4
Huntington	3,206	124	3.9
Jackson	3,360	122	3.6
Jasper	2,350	120	5.1
Jay	2,512	73	2.9
Jefferson	2,846	140	4.9
Jennings	2,287	137	6.0
Johnson	8,482	362	4.3
Knox	3,299	150	4.5
Kosciusko	5,915	276	4.7
LaGrange	2,710	86	3.2
Lake	50,140	2,760	5.5

Source: Indiana Department of Public Instruction.

TABLE XXIX (Cont.)

1980-1981 School Dropouts
Grades 7-12

County	Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate
LaPorte	10,656	414	3.9
Lawrence	3,939	244	6.2
Madison	13,380	627	4.7
Marion	62,267	4,600	7.4
Marshall	3,583	95	2.7
Martin	1,199	23	1.9
Miami	4,555	149	3.3
Monroe	6,396	260	4.1
Montgomery	3,367	138	4.1
Morgan	5,522	255	4.6
Newton	1,483	38	2.6
Noble	3,208	165	5.1
Ohio	488	20	4.1
Orange	1,700	60	3.5
Owen	1,357	47	3.5
Parke	1,511	68	4.5
Perry	1,926	47	2.4
Pike	1,203	47	3.9
Porter	11,954	376	3.2
Posey	2,418	108	4.5
Pulaski	1,256	52	4.1
Putnam	3,082	174	5.7
Randolph	3,099	152	4.9
Ripley	2,555	84	3.3
Rush	1,752	66	3.8
St. Joseph	19,431	1,028	5.3
Scott	2,208	112	5.1
Shelby	4,232	220	5.2
Spencer	2,001	75	3.7
Starke	2,224	129	5.8
Steuben	1,867	74	4.0
Sullivan	1,964	61	3.1
Switzerland	670	29	4.3
Tippecanoe	8,220	297	3.6
Tipton	1,766	84	4.8
Union	844	44	5.2
Vanderburgh	12,004	728	6.1
Vermillion	1,613	82	5.1
Vigo	9,140	536	5.9
Wabash	3,698	163	4.4
Warren	819	23	2.8
Warrick	4,337	139	3.2
Washington	2,252	101	4.5
Wayne	7,358	442	6.0
Wells	2,596	79	3.0
White	2,640	54	2.0
Whitley	2,367	87	3.7
INDIANA	502,602	24,313	4.8

Source: Indiana Department of Public Instruction.

Table XXX

Indiana
Characteristics of Active Applicants Available
October 1981 - March 1982
(from ESARS, Tables 6 and 18)

	Per Cent of All Applicants	Per Cent of Minorities	Per Cent of Econ. Disadv.	Per Cent of Veterans	Per Cent of Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age					
Under 20	11.0	9.0	10.4	0.7	10.9
20-21	10.5	10.1	9.7	2.8	10.0
22-39	58.0	63.1	63.4	61.5	56.3
40-54	15.1	13.9	13.5	23.2	17.2
55 and over	5.5	3.9	3.0	11.8	5.6
Sex					
Male	56.5	50.0	42.3	97.3	0.0
Female	43.5	50.0	57.7	2.7	100.0
Highest School Grade					
0- 7	2.5	3.6	3.7	1.5	2.1
8-11	32.2	35.9	46.3	23.8	32.2
12	48.9	43.0	40.1	53.8	50.5
over 12	16.4	17.5	9.9	20.9	15.2
Residence					
Urban	64.7	96.8	77.4	63.9	66.1
Rural	35.3	3.2	22.6	36.1	33.9
Ethnic Group					
White (Not Hispanic)	82.1	0.0	64.4	86.4	80.0
Black (Not Hispanic)	14.6	90.0	32.6	12.2	17.1
Hispanic	1.2	7.6	1.9	0.9	1.1
American Indian & Alaskan Native	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian & Pacific Isl.	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.4
INA	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.4

Indiana
Characteristics of Active Applicants Available
October 1981 - March 1982
(from ESARS, Tables 6 and 18)

	Per Cent of All Applicants	Per Cent of Minorities	Per Cent of Econ. Disadv.	Per Cent of Veterans	Per Cent of Females
U.I. Claimant	34.1	23.6	17.3	33.6	30.7
Veteran	16.0	13.0	13.2	100.0	1.0
Disabled	0.7	0.5	0.6	4.2	Z
Vietnam Era	7.3	5.9	5.7	45.3	0.3
Special Veteran	2.2	1.7	1.7	14.0	Z
Handicapped	4.1	4.4	7.5	8.9	3.4
Economically Disadvantaged	20.0	42.9	100.0	16.4	26.5
Welfare	6.5	18.2	32.7	0.8	13.6
WIN	6.1	17.1	30.8	0.7	13.0
CETA Participant	0.7	1.4	2.7	0.6	0.9
Seasonal Farmworkers	Z	0.1	0.1	Z	Z
Migrant Farmworkers	Z	0.1	Z	Z	Z

Z = less than 0.05 per cent.

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